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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the budget for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, which amounts to $492,535,700.

The budget provides for the deployment of 200 military observers, 7,250 military contingent personnel, 450 United Nations police officers, 750 formed police unit personnel, 451 international staff, 829 national staff, 176 United Nations Volunteers and 8 Government-provided personnel, including 14 international temporary positions and 10 national temporary positions.

The total resource requirements for UNOCI for the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 have been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, organized according to components (safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support). The human resources of the Operation in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Operation's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Operation as a whole.

The explanations of variances in resource levels, both human and financial, have been linked, where applicable, to specific outputs planned by the Operation.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July to 30 June.)

Category	*Expenditures (2008/09)*	*Apportionment (2009/10)*	*Cost estimates (2010/11)*	*Variance*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	235 418.7	232 578.8	230 991.2	(1 587.6)	(0.7)
Civilian personnel	93 239.6	106 353.7	99 892.1	(6 461.6)	(6.1)
Operational costs	146 715.0	152 841.6	161 652.4	8 810.8	5.8
Gross requirements	**475 373.3**	**491 774.1**	**492 535.7**	**761.6**	**0.2**
Staff assessment income	9 801.9	9 647.9	10 914.5	1 266.6	13.1
Net requirements	**465 571.4**	**482 126.2**	**481 621.2**	**(505.0)**	**(0.1)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**475 373.3**	**491 774.1**	**492 535.7**	**761.6**	**0.2**

Human resources[a]

	Military observers	*Military contingents*	*United Nations police*	*Formed police units*	*International staff*	*National staff*[b]	*Temporary positions*[c]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Government-provided personnel*	*Total*
Executive direction and management										
Approved 2009/10	—	—	—	—	23	15	—	1	—	**39**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	24	15	—	1	—	**40**
Components										
Safe and secure environment										
Approved 2009/10	200	7 915	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	**8 136**
Proposed 2010/11	200	7 250	—	—	14	8	—	17	—	**7 489**
Humanitarian and human rights										
Approved 2009/10	—	—	—	—	27	64	—	22	—	**113**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	27	64	—	22	—	**113**
Peace process										
Approved 2009/10	—	—	—	—	52	84	2	160	—	**298**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	30	107	14	18	—	**169**
Law and order										
Approved 2009/10	—	—	450	750	16	24	—	4	8	**1 252**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	450	750	16	24	—	4	8	**1 252**
Support										
Approved 2009/10		—	—	—	327	549	10	114	—	**1 000**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	—	—	326	601	10	114	—	**1 051**
Total										
Approved 2009/10	200	7 915	450	750	458	744	12	301	8	**10 838**
Proposed 2010/11	200	7 250	450	750	437	819	24	176	8	**10 114**
Net change	**—**	**(665)**	**—**	**—**	**(21)**	**75**	**12**	**(125)**	**—**	**(724)**

[a] Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

A. Overall

1. The mandate of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004). The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Council in its resolution 1911 (2010), by which the Council extended the mandate until 31 May 2010. In the same resolution, the Council expressed its intention to review in full by 31 May 2010, with a view to possible significant modification, the mandate of UNOCI and the level of its troops, in the light of the elections and the implementation of the key steps of the peace process. The Council requested the Secretary-General to provide an update by mid-March 2010 and a full report by the end of April 2010, including detailed recommendations and options for the future of UNOCI as well as revised benchmarks based on the results of a technical assessment mission. The resource requirements for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 proposed in the present document were prepared prior to the submission of those recommendations and options and reflect the Operation's mandated tasks as approved by the Council in its resolution 1911 (2010) and previous resolutions. Should the Council decide to make significant modifications in the mandate of UNOCI and the level of its troops, implications for the Operation's resource requirements for 2010/11, if any, may be presented to the General Assembly for its consideration during the main part of its sixty-fifth session.

2. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, re-establishing peace, security and long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

3. Within this overall objective, UNOCI will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are organized according to components (safe and secure environment; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support) derived from the mandate of the Operation. In order to reflect progress in the implementation of the UNOCI mandate, a new component, safe and secure environment, has been created that combines elements related to the ceasefire component as well as the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement component of the frameworks presented for previous budget periods.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the lifetime of the Operation and the indicators of achievement show progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. The human resources of UNOCI in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Operation as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel compared to the 2009/10 budget, including reclassifications, have been explained under the respective components.

5. The UNOCI headquarters is situated in Abidjan, with two regional field offices located in Bouake (Sector East) and Daloa (Sector West) and a forward logistics base in Yamoussoukro. UNOCI provides administrative, logistical and technical support to the substantive, military and police personnel deployed in Côte d'Ivoire.

The adjustment to the posture and configuration of the UNOCI force, as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1865 (2009), has been completed.

B. Planning assumptions and mission support initiatives

6. The Operation's resource requirements for 2010/11 are driven by Security Council resolution 1880 (2009), in which the Council requested UNOCI to support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its four Supplementary Agreements, in particular to support the organization in Côte d'Ivoire of free, open, fair and transparent elections within the electoral timetable. When the present report was being prepared, the presidential election was anticipated to take place in March 2010. Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the key aspects of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. The identification and voter registration operations, which concluded on 30 June 2009, resulted in the registration of more than 6.3 million Ivorians. The data-processing and appeals process leading to a final voter list was launched subsequently and is still ongoing. Progress in other important areas has remained slow, in particular the implementation of the fourth Supplementary Agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, which addresses issues related to security and the reunification of the country. The present budget is based on the core assumption that elections will be completed by 30 June 2010 and that UNOCI will focus in 2010/11 on implementing the three remaining key areas under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary Agreements and referred to as benchmarks in Security Council resolution 1865 (2009): the credible disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and dismantling of militias; the commencement of security sector reform, including in particular confidence-building measures within a broader framework for democratic governance and oversight of the security sector, reunification of the army and establishment of functional Ivorian armed forces and security services; and the restoration of State authority throughout the country.

7. To effectively support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and the tasks described above, and also taking into account requests of the General Assembly to make greater use of national staff, UNOCI has continued to review its personnel requirements to better align its staffing structure with its mandate. The outcome of the review includes the proposed reduction in 2010/11 of the staffing level of the Electoral Assistance Office by 155 posts and temporary positions (12 international posts and temporary positions, 1 national post and 142 United Nations Volunteers) and the proposed reclassification of 4 international posts to national posts or temporary positions. As it is assumed that the presidential and legislative elections will be held in 2009/10, the remaining staffing requirements of the Electoral Assistance Office for 2010/11 are proposed as temporary positions. It is also proposed that the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section be strengthened, in particular its security sector reform expertise, with 1 additional international post and 17 temporary positions for United Nations Volunteers and that a post of Arms Expert be established in the Embargo Cell, as recommended by the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire established by the Security Council in its resolution 1572 (2004). Finally, it is proposed that 15 additional national posts be created in the Medical Services Section to provide necessary medical services to the Operation's personnel in the field, as well as 62 additional national posts in the

Communications and Public Information Office, the Communications and Information Technology Section, the Air Operations Section and the Engineering Section for functions previously performed by personnel provided under umbrella contracts with two private companies.

8. The resource requirements for the 2010/11 period reflect a decrease of 0.2 per cent compared with the 2009/10 period, which is attributable primarily to: (a) lower military personnel costs as a result of the reduced deployment of troops due to the reduction, decided by the Security Council in its resolution 1865 (2009), of the level of authorized military personnel from 8,115 to 7,450; (b) reduced civilian personnel costs as a result of the proposed reduction of 59 posts and temporary positions; and (c) lower requirements for information technology equipment, as much equipment was to be replaced in 2009/10. The reduced requirements are partly offset by increased requirements for the rental and operation of aircraft as a result of higher contractual prices.

9. UNOCI will implement a number of mission support initiatives, including the implementation of a new technology to increase the throughput on the satellite network and reduce the number of satellite modems in use; the development of an integrated security management system for the security of the Operation's personnel; the creation of a central repository of personnel data for better management of personnel movement; the introduction of an environmentally friendly wastewater treatment system; the outsourcing of the collection and disposal of septic waste to a private contractor in accordance with the environmental regulations of Côte d'Ivoire; the deployment of interactive maps on smart devices (mobile phones, Global Positioning System navigators); and the use of banking services to deliver cash for the payment of monthly allowances to personnel in the regions where there are no banking facilities, instead of its transport by UNOCI means.

C. Regional mission cooperation

10. UNOCI will continue to strengthen its coordination with the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) with a view to contributing to the stability of the subregion and enhancing inter-mission support arrangements. Furthermore, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and senior mission officials will hold regular meetings to discuss the political situation in the region and to address issues of mutual concern, such as cross-border movements of irregular armed groups and weapons. Regular exchanges of information at the working level will be maintained between the three operations on such issues as human rights, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, civil affairs, rule of law and police. In addition, the United Nations West Africa Administrative Conference will continue to be held every quarter with delegates from UNOCI, UNMIL and UNIPSIL to identify areas of mutual cooperation and best practices to provide more efficient support to the operations.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

11. In October 2009, the United Nations country team and UNOCI developed an integrated strategic framework, which reflects a shared vision of the strategic objectives of the United Nations and an associated set of agreed results, timelines and responsibilities for tasks critical for peace consolidation in Côte d'Ivoire. The framework identifies the priorities and results attainable during the electoral period as well as in a medium term of 6 to 18 months once the new State institutions are established in the post-electoral period. The framework assists in monitoring the implementation of the UNOCI mandate with the cooperation of the country team. To support this process, five working groups have been established covering all aspects of integrated cooperation: identification of the population and elections; effective restoration of State authority throughout the national territory and rule of law; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, dismantling of militias and security sector reform; land tenure; and protection. The process is overseen by an established integrated mission planning team consisting of representatives from the Operation and the country team. The integrated mission planning team participates in the working group meetings to facilitate a shared vision of the strategic direction of the Operation.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Executive direction and management

12. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General									
Approved posts 2009/10	1	1	2	2	2	**8**	6	—	**14**
Proposed posts 2010/11	1	1	2	2	2	**8**	6	—	**14**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction									
Approved posts 2009/10[b]	1	—	2	—	1	**4**	3	—	**7**
Proposed posts 2010/11[b]	1	—	2	—	1	**4**	3	—	**7**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	International staff								
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	**Subtotal**	National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	**Total**
Office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law									
Approved 2009/10	1	—	3	1	1	**6**	3	—	**9**
Proposed 2010/11	1	—	3	1	1	**6**	3	—	**9**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office of the Legal Adviser									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	3	1	**6**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	3	1	**6**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Mission Analysis Cell									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	—	—	**2**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	—	—	**2**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embargo Cell									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	—	2	—	**2**	—	—	**2**
Net change	—	—	—	**1**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Total									
Approved 2009/10	3	1	9	6	4	**23**	15	1	**39**
Proposed 2010/11	3	1	9	7	4	**24**	15	1	**40**
Net change	—	—	—	**1**	—	**1**	—	—	**1**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Funded under cost-sharing arrangements with the United Nations Development Programme.

International staff: increase of 1 post (P-3)

Embargo Cell

13. In its resolution 1584 (2005), the Security Council authorized UNOCI to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1572 (2004), renewed by its resolution 1893 (2009) until 31 October 2010, aimed at preventing the circulation of arms or related materiel in Côte d'Ivoire.

14. In paragraph 129 of its midterm report (see S/2009/188), the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire recommended that the position of permanent arms expert be considered within the UNOCI Embargo Cell, with specific experience in identifying weapons and experience of the arms trade more generally. It is therefore proposed to establish a post of Arms Expert (P-3) in the Embargo Cell, who would assist in

planning and coordinating inspections of the military facilities, reinforce the capacity of UNOCI uniformed personnel to conduct arms inspections, contribute to the analysis of possible embargo violations and provide qualitative reporting in that regard. The Embargo Cell currently has only one approved post of Political Affairs Officer (P-3).

Component 1: safe and secure environment

15. This component reflects key expected accomplishments related to maintaining peace and security, supporting the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes within the framework of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and subsequent Supplementary Agreements, supporting the restructuring of the armed forces and the integration of the former belligerent forces and ensuring full compliance of the parties with the arms embargo. The Operation's new concept of operations calls for fewer troops performing static missions and more troops patrolling throughout the UNOCI area of responsibility. All combat elements of the military contingents will conduct long-range patrols, routine patrols, air reconnaissance, border patrols and escort duties.

16. UNOCI will continue to assist the Government in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and provide logistical and technical support to the Integrated Command Centre in that regard. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process is expected to be completed following the reorganization of the Ivorian army and the cantonment, selection and integration of Forces nouvelles personnel into the new army. It is anticipated that the main part of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and the dismantling of militias will be achieved after the presidential elections. UNOCI will collaborate with UNIPSIL and UNMIL to coordinate the implementation of a voluntary repatriation and resettlement programme for foreign ex-combatants. In its advisory and support role, UNOCI will regularly interface with the Government, the Integrated Command Centre, the Forces nouvelles and staff of the national defence and security forces, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service in order to assist in the implementation of processes to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate Forces nouvelles elements and disarm and dismantle the militias. The operational centre for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Integrated Implementation Cell, established at the Integrated Command Centre headquarters in Yamoussoukro, will continue to strengthen the planning and coordination capacities of the Centre and provide logistical support to its operations, including transport and communications. Through the expansion of its innovative programme on microprojects, UNOCI will continue to support the reinsertion of former combatants, militias, youth associated with armed conflicts and youth at risk, including through the establishment of projects targeting women beneficiaries. Within this framework and through its inter-agency coordination mechanism, UNOCI will plan and coordinate with the World Bank, the donor community, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for Project Services, the World Food Programme and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in support of the overall disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. Although progress has been made in dismantling pro-Government militias, efforts will need to continue to collect any weapons that may have been held by the militias, to provide

reinsertion assistance to ex-militia members and to monitor them so as to ensure they do not remobilize. In view of the above, it is proposed that the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section be strengthened in 2010/11.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 Continued stabilization of security conditions in Côte d'Ivoire	1.1.1 No reports of armed groups threatening the civilian population (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0)
	1.1.2 Full compliance by Ivorian parties and neighbouring States with the arms and diamond embargo (2008/09: 0 incidents; 2009/10: 0 incidents; 2010/11: 0 incidents)

Outputs

- 584,000 routine troop patrol days (160 patrols per day x 10 troops per patrol x 365 days)
- 26,000 long-range troop patrol days (2 patrols per week x 25 troops per patrol x 52 weeks x 2 battalions)
- 1,440 air reconnaissance patrol hours (3 helicopters x 40 hours per helicopter x 12 months)
- 37,230 military observer mobile patrol person-days (2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 365 days) in Sectors East and West
- 208 boat patrol days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks)
- Participation of the Force Commander in 10 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation, including with the Economic Community of West African States Defence and Security Committees, UNIPSIL, UNMIL and UNOWA focused on containing cross-border movements of armed groups and operations against the illegal movement of weapons
- Provision of advice to the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) on monitoring borders, with special attention to the movement of Liberian refugees, combatants and arms through ad hoc meetings
- 101,835 troop security person-days (279 troops x 365 days) for the close protection of ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders
- 12 reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on compliance with the arms embargo and on cooperation with the Ivorian customs service on issues concerning embargoed goods
- Conduct of 4 monthly survey visits (ground and aerial) to diamond exploitation sites to monitor diamond production
- Conduct of 15 weekly inspections of cargo on board aircraft and other vehicles at Ivorian seaports, airports and airfields
- Conduct of 60 monthly arms inspections in Ivorian military installations (FANCI and Forces armées des Forces nouvelles), organization of 1 monthly training session for UNOCI military and police officers conducting embargo inspections and coordination of 2 joint border meetings with UNMIL officers at the western border with Liberia
- Conduct of a monthly press briefing to the national and international media with a view to enhancing the understanding and awareness of the role and actions of the UNOCI forces in the post-electoral context

- Organization of biannual consultations and meetings with authorities from neighbouring countries and with UNIPSIL and UNMIL for the resettlement of foreign ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire and to monitor any cross-border movement of ex-combatants

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.2 Cantonment and disarmament of former Forces nouvelles combatants and demobilization and dismantlement of pro-Government militias	1.2.1 Cantonment and disarmament of Forces nouvelles combatants in Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 5,000; 2010/11: 10,000)
	1.2.2 No reports of violent incidents involving dismantled pro-Government militias (2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0)

Outputs

- Provision of advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service on the establishment of an information system for the registration and follow-up monitoring of ex-combatants and former militia members
- Provision of support to the Integrated Command Centre, including through daily coordination meetings and, as required, joint assessment missions for the collection, safekeeping/storage, transportation and/or neutralization/destruction of weapons, ammunition and other military materials in 8 disarmament sites (Bouake, Korhogo, Man, Seguela, Ferkessedougou, Odienne, Kani and Bouna)
- Organization of 2 training sessions (on the control of small arms and light weapons and on security sector reform) to build the capacity of the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the Integrated Command Centre and relevant national structures dealing with small arms and light weapons and security sector reform issues
- Organization of 2 workshops on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants
- Sensitization of 300 ex-combatants on HIV/AIDS and facilitation of their access to voluntary counselling and testing services, in collaboration with UNFPA, UNDP and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- Monitoring through biannual assessments, field visits, bimonthly meetings and information exchanges with local authorities of any remaining high-risk groups posing a threat to consolidation of the peace process
- Provision of advice, through monthly meetings, to Government authorities on monitoring and designing policies and assistance in mobilizing resources for the reinsertion of these groups

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.3 Reintegration of national ex-combatants and former militias into Ivorian society and repatriation and resettlement of foreign ex-combatants present in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children	1.3.1 No large-scale demonstrations by groups of ex-combatants to protest the lack of reintegration opportunities
	1.3.2 Reintegration of pro-Government militias in sustainable economic and development programmes administered by the National Programme of Civic

Service, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNOCI, UNDP and NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire (2009/10: 1,000; 2010/11: 6,000)

1.3.3 Preparation and implementation of action plans by parties to the conflict on ending the use of child soldiers (2008/09: 2; 2009/10: 2; 2010/11: 2)

Outputs

- Provision of advice and technical support to the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service through monthly meetings on the establishment and implementation of reintegration programmes for ex-combatants and former militia members
- Organization of quarterly inter-agency coordination meetings with international partners (the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the European Union and NGOs) and the donor community on the funding and implementation of reinsertion and reintegration programmes for former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women
- 500 reinsertion projects as a part of the microprojects programme to provide support for the reinsertion of former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women
- Public information campaign on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including monthly radio programmes in French and 5 local languages, distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets and 1,000 posters, organization of quarterly briefings to the national and international media, the diplomatic community and civil society on matters pertaining to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
- Daily monitoring of compliance by the parties to the conflict to end the use of child soldiers and prevent the recruitment or re-association of children with adult combatants
- Workshop on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants

External factors

The Licorne forces will continue to provide assistance as required in support of the UNOCI military component, including through its quick-reaction force capability; troop-contributing countries will continue to provide the required troops; the United Nations embargo regime will be observed. Funding for reintegration activities is made available by donors, and the partner institutions are able to establish and manage reintegration activities for ex-combatants and other target groups.

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, safe and secure environment

Category	*Total*
I. Military observers	
Approved 2009/10	**200**
Proposed 2010/11	**200**
Net change	—
II. Military contingents	
Approved 2009/10	**7 915**
Proposed 2010/11	**7 250**
Net change	**(665)**

	International staff								
III. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Force Commander									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	5
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Operations Centre									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	2	5	1	9	5	—	14
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	3	5	1	10	5	—	15
Net change	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**17**	**17**
Subtotal									
Approved 2009/10	—	1	2	5	1	9	5	—	14
Proposed 2010/11	—	1	3	5	1	10	5	17	32
Net change	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	**17**	**18**
Total civilian staff									
Approved 2009/10	—	3	2	5	3	13	8	—	21
Proposed 2010/11	—	3	3	5	3	14	8	17	39
Net change	—	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	—	**17**	**18**

Total (I-III)	
Approved 2009/10	**8 136**
Proposed 2010/11	**7 489**
Net change	**(647)**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Funded under general temporary assistance, in civilian personnel costs.

International staff: increase of 1 post (P-4)

United Nations Volunteers: increase of 17 temporary positions

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section

International staff: increase of 1 post (P-4)

United Nations Volunteers: increase of 17 temporary positions

17. In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1865 (2009) and 1880 (2009), the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme remains a key component of and a priority for the peace process in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition to the technical and logistical support provided to the Integrated Command Centre during disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section provides technical assistance to the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service, the two national structures in charge of the reinsertion of former combatants and militias.

18. Because of delays caused by, in particular, the restructuring of the national army and the harmonization of the military ranks of elements of the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles to be integrated in the new national army, the Defence Minister has officially declared that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme would not be completed prior to the presidential elections, as stipulated in the fourth Supplementary Agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. The Section, in collaboration with the relevant components of UNOCI, will assist the Integrated Command Centre in developing a comprehensive strategic plan for the security sector reform process. That process, in particular the restructuring of the national army following the integration of former combatants, will be one of the major challenges following the elections. It is therefore proposed that a post of Security Sector Reform Officer (P-4) be created to reinforce the Section's expertise in that area. The incumbent would ensure that the support provided by the various components of the Operation to security sector reform is done in a coordinated manner. He or she would also assist the Integrated Command Centre in the coordination of international assistance for security sector reform and the development by local authorities of a vision and strategy for the security sector.

19. In addition, the creation of 17 temporary United Nations Volunteer positions is proposed to reinforce the presence of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section in Bouake, Korhogo, Bouna, Ferkessedougou, Daloa, Man, Seguela, Yamoussoukro, Tabou and San-Pedro in order to support the reinsertion of former combatants and militias. The incumbents would establish and maintain key contacts with the local civilian and military authorities as well as civil society, United Nations agencies and international and local NGOs in order to facilitate the reinsertion of former combatants in their host communities and to contribute to social cohesion. They would also facilitate the development of socio-economic opportunities for war-affected groups through quick-impact projects and assist in the development and monitoring of the implementation of the mission's microproject programme aimed at providing reinsertion opportunities to ex-combatants, ex-militia elements and youth at risk, with special attention to women with specific needs.

Component 2: humanitarian and human rights

20. This component will focus on strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights, with special attention to the situation of women and children, especially children in armed conflict, in support of the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women in the peace process and to address the short-term humanitarian challenges faced by vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, notably internally displaced persons, refugees and persons living with or affected by HIV/AIDS. To this end, UNOCI will work in partnership with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Côte d'Ivoire, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Government, NGOs, mayors and community leaders, traditional rulers, universities, military and civilian authorities and women's rights observers. It is anticipated that the remaining humanitarian programmes will continue to be phased out. Appropriate mechanisms will be put in place to ensure a progressive transition from a humanitarian to a post-crisis recovery perspective under the leadership of the Humanitarian/Resident Coordinator. The establishment of joint United Nations offices in the field, with the participation of the United Nations country team and UNOCI, will further enhance partnerships on critical issues related to the peacebuilding process and on facilitating the transition towards longer-term development.

21. It is proposed that the same staffing level as approved for 2009/10 be maintained and that the initiative to review vacant international posts and identify functions that can be performed by national staff be continued.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire	2.1.1 Investigation by national and international human rights organizations and NGOs operating in Côte d'Ivoire of human rights violations and issuance of reports on the human rights situation in the country (2008/09: 5 reports; 2009/10: 10 reports; 2010/11: 5 reports)
	2.1.2 Identification of perpetrators of serious human rights violations and bringing them to the attention of competent civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2008/09: 35; 2009/10: 50; 2010/11: 40)
	2.1.3 Approval of the national plan of action to end sexual and gender-based violence in Côte d'Ivoire
	2.1.4 Full operational capacity of the Observatoire des droits de la femme to support the monitoring of women's human rights and the implementation of the gender equality mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire

Outputs

- Conduct of 50 human rights training sessions and refresher courses for 8,000 Ivorian military, law enforcement and judicial personnel, 400 United Nations military and police personnel, 450 civil society activists and 50 journalists, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, including gender-based violence, as well as human rights in relation to elections

- Training of 100 staff of local NGOs in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations
- Provision of advice and technical support to the Government on the formulation and implementation of a national human rights action plan and to the National Human Rights Commission in the implementation of its human rights promotion and protection mandate
- Provision of advice to the Ministries of National Education, Interior and Defence on mainstreaming human rights into the curricula of primary and secondary schools and of police and gendarmerie training academies, including through 12 monthly meetings with the Comité national d'éducation aux droits de l'homme
- Establishment of 100 new human rights clubs in schools and colleges and strengthening the capacity of the 100 existing human rights clubs through training and technical assistance
- 2 semi-annual public reports, 4 quarterly reports to the Security Council sanctions committee and 2 thematic reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire
- Public information campaign to sensitize the general public on human rights issues, including 40 weekly radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights; 4 television appearances to discuss human rights issues; printing and distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets; 6 human rights briefings for the media and the diplomatic community; 1 public report every 6 months on the human rights situation throughout the country on the UNOCI website; outreach activities, including 5 human rights days; commemoration of International Women's Day (500 posters and 50 banners) and commemoration of Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)) in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs and civil society (1,000 posters and 5,000 brochures)
- Participation in 4 subregional meetings of OHCHR field presences in West Africa and in one OHCHR annual consultation meeting in Geneva
- 6 bimonthly reports to the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established by Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on grave violations and abuses committed against children affected by the armed conflict and 1 annual monitoring and compliance report to the Security Council on major violations and abuses committed against children
- Training of 400 peacekeeping personnel every 2 months on child protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 1460 (2003)
- 7 training sessions and 7 child protection forums per month for local NGOs and civil society groups to sensitize local communities on child protection
- Training of 100 journalists and other media practitioners as well as 100 leaders from local women's representative organizations on gender-related issues, including gender-based violence, women's participation in the decision-making process and the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)
- Provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs and the Association of Women Lawyers to strengthen the capacity of the Observatoire des droits de la femme, including through the training of its members, briefings and support in the collection of relevant documentation
- 5 quick-impact projects on human rights and 5 quick-impact projects focusing on children and gender issues

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.2 Transition from humanitarian response to early recovery/development conditions in Côte d'Ivoire	2.2.1 Increase in the number of basic social services (schools, hospitals and other medical facilities) and water facilities reopened in the north and west of the country (2008/09: 750; 2009/10: 775; 2010/11: 875)

Outputs

- A revised inter-agency contingency plan for Côte d'Ivoire with links to subregional plans
- Organization of bimonthly advocacy meetings and quarterly seminars for Government officials, civil society and the donor community on the situation of vulnerable groups, with special attention to women and children
- Conduct of quarterly workshops for national NGOs to support the national response to HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with Government authorities and UNAIDS
- 5 quick-impact projects to improve the situation of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin and 5 quick-impact projects on HIV/AIDS

External factors

Local parties will cooperate by providing security for human rights and humanitarian actors; donors will provide funding for early recovery/development-related activities and human rights projects; the Government will provide funding with the assistance of donors to the "exit from crisis" programme and donors to long-term planning (national poverty reduction strategy paper).

Table 3
Human resources: component 2, humanitarian and human rights

	International staff								
V. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff[a]*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Human Rights Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	3	11	1	**16**	34	11	**61**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	3	11	1	**16**	34	11	**61**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Affairs Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	3	2	1	**6**	12	4	**22**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	3	2	1	**6**	12	4	**22**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child Protection Section									
Approved 2009/10	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	11	4	**17**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	11	4	**17**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

V. Civilian staff	International staff								
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal	National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Gender Issues Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	4
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIV/AIDS Unit									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	3	9
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	1	—	—	1	5	3	9
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total									
Approved 2009/10	—	1	9	15	2	27	64	22	113
Proposed 2010/11	—	1	9	15	2	27	64	22	113
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 3: peace process

22. The political situation in Côte d'Ivoire has continued to improve since the signing of the fourth Supplementary Agreement to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. The implementation of the peace accords has led to significant progress, in particular the dismantling of the zone of confidence, which had illustrated the partition of the country; the establishment of an Integrated Command Centre; the partial redeployment of Government offices and staff and the gradual transfer of authority from the Forces nouvelles zone commanders to the prefects; and the completion of identification and voter registration. The holding of free, fair, open, democratic and transparent presidential and legislative elections will contribute greatly to the creation of a conducive environment for the restoration of peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. However, the Government emerging from those elections will need the continued support of the international community and UNOCI to consolidate peace and implement the remaining key tasks identified under the Ouagadougou Agreements, in particular the restoration of State authority throughout the country, the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and the restructuring of the defence and security forces. UNOCI will continue to assist in the completion of the restoration of State authority by supporting the effective and complete redeployment of the *corps préfectoral*, the centralization of the treasury in the north and the deployment of other civil servants, including agents of line ministries. Efforts will also continue to be made to promote social cohesion and thereby contribute to the broader peace process. Integration and coordination with the United Nations country team will also be strengthened for reinforcement of the capacity of Ivorian institutions.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.1 Reunification of Côte d'Ivoire	3.1.1 Full restoration of State authority throughout the country and effective and complete redeployment of the *corps préfectoral* in the north
	3.1.2 Re-establishment by the Government of a fully functioning single treasury
	3.1.3 Guarantee of free and unhindered movement of persons and goods throughout the country
	3.1.4 Return of fully operational civil servants, including agents of line ministries, to duty throughout Côte d'Ivoire
	3.1.5 Consideration of children's concerns in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1314 (2000), 1460 (2003), 1612 (2005) and 1826 (2008)
	3.1.6 Inclusion of gender concerns in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and in the planning of the reconstruction of the country, as requested in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1721 (2006), 1765 (2007) and 1820 (2008)
	3.1.7 Full ability of the Ivorian electoral management body to carry out the electoral process during the local elections

Outputs

- Promotion of a culture of peace and democracy through regular exchange with political parties
- Organization of weekly meetings with Government representatives to monitor and support developments for the full restoration of State authority and the centralization of the treasury in the north
- Organization of bimonthly meetings with the Government to encourage the restoration of and improvement of access to basic social services such as education, health care, water and sanitation throughout the country
- Organization of monthly meetings with the Ministry of National Reconciliation and with local authorities, NGOs and the United Nations country team to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives
- Organization of 10 community meetings across the country to promote dialogue, national reconciliation and community-level confidence-building
- Conduct of 5 workshops on conflict resolution and conflict management with local authorities, representatives of relevant line ministries, NGOs and civil society representatives

- Conduct of monthly meetings with the United Nations country team to strengthen synergies and cooperation in support of the Government on issues related to the restoration of State authority, centralization of the treasury and social cohesion
- Nationwide public information and advocacy activities in support of the peace process, including an information and communication campaign on conflict resolution, peacebuilding and other relevant areas, with opinion leaders, traditional chiefs, village leaders, youth groups and women's associations; radio broadcasts in 5 national languages 7 days a week; television news items, spots and documentaries for broadcasting on State television, international television stations and UNifeed, 48 weekly press briefings, distribution of monthly newsletters, outreach activities in schools and in communities and sporting events; distribution of t-shirts (20,000), pens (10,000), posters, leaflets and pamphlets (20,000); and organization of 2 seminars targeting the media and civil society
- Organization of a colloquium on the contribution of media to post-conflict recovery
- Conduct of 2 opinion polls to ascertain public views on the peace process, including issues related to gender, child protection and the Ivorian judicial system
- Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media in Côte d'Ivoire
- Monthly meetings with Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to assess the status of implementation of the peace process, seek views on the peace status and foster continued participation of all stakeholders in the peace process
- Quarterly workshops in Abidjan and the sectors for Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to build capacity in conflict prevention and resolution
- 15 quick-impact projects in support of reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution in the most conflict-affected areas of the country
- Publication of a special report on the electoral process and the lessons learned during the Ivorian elections (presidential and legislative)
- Provision of advice to the national electoral management body through regular monthly meetings on electoral law, internal rules for the body, structure of the body, training of electoral staff, management of the voter list and updating and management of the electoral map
- Capacity-building for the national electoral staff and the new electoral management bodies

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
3.2 Progress towards the restructuring of defence and security forces and internal security services	3.2.1 Development by the national authorities of a broadly consultative vision and corresponding strategy on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire
	3.2.2 Development by the national authorities of an advisory and coordination mechanism in support of security sector reform efforts
	3.2.4 Increase by at least 10 per cent of public confidence in the security sector institutions of Côte d'Ivoire, as expressed through public opinion surveys

Outputs

- Facilitation of a process of national dialogue on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire involving all stakeholders, including civil society, through town hall meetings, focus group discussions and interviews with key actors, among other means
- Provision of expert advice to national authorities on the development of a vision and corresponding strategy on the future of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire, including the future of its armed forces
- A participatory security sector assessment, including gap analysis and recommendations for a security sector development plan
- Provision of strategic and technical advice for the establishment by national authorities of an advisory and coordination mechanism in support of security sector reform efforts or for the revision of an existing mechanism to enhance its republican credentials
- Provision of expert advice and capacity-building support to entities, including the National Assembly, responsible for ensuring the accountability, transparency and oversight of security institutions
- Conduct of quarterly inter-agency coordination meetings with national and international partners and the donor community on the funding and implementation of security sector reform in Côte d'Ivoire
- Contribution to the strategic plan for justice system reform, including through the provision of advice on the independence of the justice system, on legislative changes and on the adoption of new laws that relate to the security sector
- Conduct or commissioning of a baseline survey on public perception of the security sector in Côte d'Ivoire to monitor public opinion trends and identify possible confidence-building measures
- Organization of 2 conferences for local authorities to convince them of the necessity to coordinate security in the various security sector reform programmes and 2 seminars to research solutions for the implementation of a security sector reform plan based on the recommendations of the security sector assessment
- Donor conference to mobilize funds for the various programmes
- Monthly consultations with Ivorian authorities on the strategic plan for justice system reform as part of security sector reform, including the provision of advice and assistance on the independence of the justice system, legislative changes and the adoption of new laws

Table 4
Human resources: component 3, peace process

	International staff								
Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Political Affairs Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	6	3	1	**11**	4	—	**15**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	6	3	1	**11**	4	—	**15**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Civilian staff	International staff						National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal			
Electoral Assistance Office									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	6	13	1	**21**	4	146	**171**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net change	**—**	**(1)**	**(6)**	**(13)**	**(1)**	**(21)**	**(4)**	**(146)**	**(171)**
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	1	1	—	**2**	—	—	**2**
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2010/11	—	1	6	3	1	**11**	3	4	**18**
Net change	**—**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**16**
Subtotal									
Approved 2009/10	—	1	7	14	1	**23**	4	146	**173**
Proposed 2010/11	—	1	6	3	1	**11**	3	4	**18**
Net change	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(11)**	**—**	**(12)**	**(1)**	**(142)**	**(155)**
Communications and Public Information Office									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	3	11	5	**20**	76	14	**110**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	3	11	4	**19**	103	14	**136**
Net change	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(1)**	**27**	**—**	**26**
Total									
Approved 2009/10	—	3	16	28	7	**54**	84	160	**298**
Proposed 2010/11	—	3	15	17	6	**41**	110	18	**169**
Net change	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(11)**	**(1)**	**(13)**	**26**	**(142)**	**(129)**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

[b] Funded under general temporary assistance, in civilian personnel costs.

International staff: decrease of 22 posts (abolishment of 19 posts (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 9 P-3, 2 P-2 and 1 Field Service) and reclassification of 3 posts (2 P-3 and 1 Field Service) to national staff) and increase of 9 temporary positions (1 D-1, 5 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 Field Service)

National staff: net increase of 23 posts (establishment of 26 posts (national General Service staff), abolishment of 4 posts (2 National Officer and 2 national General Service) and reclassification of 1 post (national General Service staff) from international staff) and increase of 3 temporary positions (National Officers, 2 of which are reclassified from international staff)

United Nations Volunteers: decrease of 142 positions

Electoral Assistance Office

International staff: decrease of 21 posts (abolishment of 19 posts (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 9 P-3, 2 P-2, and 1 Field Service) and reclassification of 2 posts (P-3) to national staff) and increase of 9 temporary positions (1 D-1, 5 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 Field Service)

National staff: decrease of 4 posts (2 National Officers and 2 national General Service) and increase of 3 temporary positions (National Officers, 2 of which are reclassified from international staff)

United Nations Volunteers: decrease of 142 positions

23. As the presidential and legislative elections are planned to be held during the 2009/10 budget period, most of the functions currently being performed by the Electoral Assistance Office, such as logistical support, updating of the electoral map and capacity-building of the Independent Electoral Commission, will no longer be required in 2010/11. It is thus proposed that all the 171 posts of the Electoral Assistance Office (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 11 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 Field Service, 2 National Officers, 2 national General Service staff and 146 United Nations Volunteers) be abolished, leaving a scaled-down Office comprising 18 temporary positions (11 international (1 D-1, 6 P-4, 3 P-3 and 1 Field Service), 3 national (National Officers) and 4 United Nations Volunteers). Within the Office, it is proposed to convert two international posts (P-3), one Regional Electoral Coordinator and one Electoral Affairs Officer, to national temporary positions (National Officers). The Electoral Assistance Office would finalize the remaining post-electoral operations, such as coordination of the movement of equipment, personnel and identification and election materials, provide advice to the national authorities on the management of electoral material after the elections and update the electoral database and transfer it to the national authorities. The Office would also continue to support, in Abidjan as well as in the main cities of Bouake and Daloa, capacity-building of the national electoral staff, which are estimated at approximately 12,800, and support the establishment of a new national electoral management body to replace the current Independent Electoral Commission, ensuring that it is fully able to organize future local, municipal and regional elections. The Electoral Assistance Office would also advise the national authorities, including the judiciary, on electoral legislation and the maintenance and updating of the voter list.

Communications and Public Information Office

International staff: decrease of 1 post (reclassification of 1 post (Field Service) to national staff)

National staff: increase of 27 posts (establishment of 26 posts (national General Service staff) and reclassification of 1 post (national General Service staff) from international staff)

24. In the Communications and Public Information Office, it is proposed that 1 international post of Administrative Assistant (Field Service) be reclassified to a national General Service post, as the core administrative functions of the post, which have no confidentiality requirements, can adequately be performed by a national staff member.

25. In addition, it is proposed that 26 national General Service posts be created whose incumbents would perform the functions which, until 30 June 2009, were

performed by personnel provided by two private manpower companies. The Operation has, as from 1 July 2009, stopped using personnel provided by private manpower companies for the performance of skilled and unskilled functions and has instead started to use individual contractors employed under service contracts. UNOCI has, however, identified 26 posts, of which 16 would be for Radio ONUCI-FM, and 10 for the field offices, whose functions are of a continuous nature and should therefore not be performed by individual contractors under service contracts.

26. Sixteen national General Service posts are proposed for the UNOCI FM radio station, as the station is still expanding geographically, as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004). A total of 25 FM stations are currently operational, and 3 more will start broadcasting by 30 June 2010. The 16 national General Service staff would comprise 9 Radio Correspondents, 1 Radio Production Assistant based in Abidjan and 6 Broadcast Technology Technicians, also based in Abidjan. Outsourcing of these functions is not possible, as no independent radio news and current affairs service provider exists in the country, and as news gathering, treatment and broadcasting are very sensitive functions in the conflict-torn country. Consequently, UNOCI and its radio station need to maintain editorial control over broadcast material in order to ensure the station's credibility and independent tone.

27. The nine Radio Correspondents would provide the bulk of regional news coverage over 19 administrative regions. In addition to the 16 hours per day of speech-based programmes, a significant increase in the volume of news, current affairs, features and topical programmes is expected in support of the remaining tasks of the peace process. The Radio Production Assistant, based in the newsroom in Abidjan, would be the key reporter for the news programme and would be playing a pivotal role as roving reporter for the three proposed broadcasting centres. Two of the six proposed Broadcast Technology Technicians would staff the studio desk on eight-hour shifts, ensuring the smooth transmission of live programming from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.; two Technicians would be based in the production studio to record the files of correspondents, guests for the news and current affairs programmes, magazines and discussion programmes and national language presenters; and two Technicians would be part of the maintenance team, which maintains the 25 transmitters in the regions in collaboration with the Engineering and Communications and Information Technology Sections and installs the new sites according to the force redeployment plan. The six Technicians would also be assigned to the transmission centres during periods requiring extensive news coverage.

28. Ten Public Information Assistant posts (national General Service staff) are proposed to be deployed to the field offices, one each in Odienne, Duekoue, Bouake, Divo, Korhogo, San-Pedro and Seguela and three in Abidjan, in order to expand sensitization activities throughout the country in view of the evolution of the peace process. The incumbents would support the supervisors of those field offices, who would be called upon to perform multiple tasks, such as conducting forums and organizing school and artistic caravans, training seminars, workshops and sporting events.

Component 4: law and order

29. The efficient and effective enforcement of law and order is dependent on a disciplined and professional police force. The Operation will continue to focus on restoring public confidence and improving the public image of the Ivorian police by regularly patrolling alongside the local police, constantly monitoring its activities and providing advice on respect for human rights. With the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, the main focus will be assisting and advising the Integrated Command Centre and mixed brigades. This will be sustained until the redeployment of State administration to the areas controlled by the Defence and Security Forces and the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles.

30. The Operation will also assist the Government in the restoration of authority of the judiciary and rule of law institutions, including corrections, throughout Côte d'Ivoire, taking into account the planned holding of the presidential and legislative elections during the 2009/10 budget period. The election of the legislature would allow UNOCI to advocate for a comprehensive justice and corrections system reform process, including the adoption of key legislation. The consolidation of State authority, which includes civil administration, judicial and corrections systems and the commencement of security sector reform would therefore remain crucial areas of focus of the Operation. UNOCI has so far supported the redeployment of courts and prisons in the north and, together with the national Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, developed and started implementing a strategic plan for justice system reform, which is part of security sector reform. During 2010/11, UNOCI would further assist the Ivorian parties in their efforts to move security sector reform forward. In addition, the Operation will continue to provide advice, assistance, training and mentoring of national counterparts on issues pertaining to the redeployment of the justice and corrections systems in the northern part of the country; advocate for and advise on the design and implementation of a strategic plan for justice system reform as part of security sector reform, in particular as confidence-building measures within a broader framework of the rule of law and democratic governance; and mobilize and coordinate donor support for justice and corrections system reform projects.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
4.1 Enhanced public law and order and creation of sustainable operational capacities in the national police and the gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire	4.1.1 Deployment of law enforcement agencies throughout the country
	4.1.2 Strengthening of institutional and operational capacity of law enforcement agencies
	4.1.3 Approval and implementation of the reform and restructuring plan of the police and gendarmerie forces of Côte d'Ivoire by the Joint Security Reform Coordinating Cell

Outputs

- Daily monitoring and mentoring of law enforcement agencies around the country
- 100 monthly escorts of unarmed United Nations personnel in the performance of their duties by the formed police units each month

- 29,200 United Nations police patrols (80 patrols x 365 days) to monitor and mentor police activities around the country and provide advice daily to the Integrated Command Centre, including 200 monthly joint patrols, throughout the country, with law enforcement agencies
- Provision of advice daily to the police and gendarmerie academies, including modules on gender and protection of minors
- Conduct or commissioning of a study on the impact of the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire on the structure, cohesiveness and governance of the security sector in order to enhance the Operation's readiness to provide informed advice to national actors on request
- Monthly reports on recent and upcoming security sector reform activities and on the status, accomplishments and challenges faced by the Côte d'Ivoire security sector in order to inform the partners on the evolution of the situation
- Conduct of 10 international seminars for police specialists (e.g., on organized crime, forensics, crisis management, etc.) on issues of immediate relevance, 10 seminars offered by formed police units to local specialists to improve their capacity in crowd control techniques, 3 joint exercises conducted by 2 or 3 formed police units per month with relevant counterparts in the Operation's area, 12 specialized refresher courses for the national police and gendarmerie on internationally recognized standards, including on the prevention of gender-based violence, rape, domestic violence and sexual abuse in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), with a view to enhancing the capacity of local law enforcement agencies
- Provision of technical assistance to increase the technical capacity of law enforcement agencies through the installation of a forensic science laboratory and provision of training and assistance to police officers at the laboratory in crime scene management, ballistics, narcotics and counterfeit documents, including support for the creation of a criminal police database of fingerprints, policies for its establishment and management, standard operating procedures for its use and safeguards for confidentiality and privacy
- Conduct of 8 training sessions for police trainers to improve specialized techniques of policing (e.g., forensics, community policing, traffic control, etc.) on the train-the-trainers principle
- Campaign against corruption, including through 4 workshops for the national police, the gendarmerie and the customs service, and the creation of sensitization DVD
- Provision of assistance, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for West Africa, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Criminal Police Organization, to the local law enforcement agencies in the implementation of an international project, the West African Coast Initiative, to fight organized crime
- Follow-up review of the reform and restructuring activities of the national police and gendarmerie following the recommendations of the Working Group on Reform and Restructuring of Defence and Security Forces that is expected to be published in 2009/10

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
4.2 Re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions, including corrections, throughout Côte d'Ivoire	4.2.1 Adoption and application by the Government of a strategic plan for justice system reform as part of the broader security sector reform efforts, including adoption of key legislation and internal rules and regulations

4.2.2 Achievement of 80 per cent operational capacity of each of the 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2008/09: 15 per cent; 2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/2011: 80 per cent)

4.2.3 Achievement of 80 per cent operational capacity of each of the 11 prisons in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 60 per cent; 2010/2011: 80 per cent)

4.2.4 Establishment by the Government of the new prison farm at Saliakro and the development and adoption by the Government of set of rules and operating practices for the functioning of open and semi-open prisons

Outputs

- Provision of advice to Ivorian authorities through monthly consultations on consolidating the operations of the newly redeployed judicial and penitentiary institutions
- 2 reports to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on the process of the restoration of 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire, including on measures to restore public confidence in the justice system and advice on court management and administration in compliance with national and international standards
- Conduct of two 2-day workshops for 50 judicial staff of the 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire on court management and staff supervision
- Provision of assistance to the Government in raising the confidence of the population in the newly redeployed courts through the organization of 10 open-court days and/or public forums in the towns hosting the courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire
- 1 report to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on the functioning of prison facilities in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire, including on the application of internal rules and newly created standard operating practices by prison management
- Conduct of one 3-day training session for the directors of the 11 facilities in the north on the management of prisons and prisoner's rights
- 33 prison inspections and a joint inspection with the National Penitentiary Administration of 11 prison facilities situated in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire to assist and advise Ivoirian penitentiary authorities on the implementation of prison regulations
- 44 prison visits in the Government-controlled area to provide assistance in implementing the standard operating procedures previously adopted by the Government, to assist the national prison managers in handling emergencies occurring in prisons and to conduct joint missions in the facilities together with the National Prison Central Administration, as necessary
- Provision of advice to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in increasing judicial monitoring capacity, including strengthening of judicial inspection, consolidating the strength of the service in charge of collecting statistics in the justice sector as a whole and reinforcing the abilities of chiefs of jurisdictions in supervising the judges' activities

- Provision of assistance to the Government in the strengthening of the legal, judicial and penitentiary education system, including the Judicial Training Institute, the training centre of the Bar Association, the penitentiary academy, the national police school and the law faculties, through monthly working sessions with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the National Penitentiary Administration, the Legal Documentation Centre, the Judicial Training Institute, the Bar Association, the police and gendarmerie, the donor community and other educational institutions and justice system actors on training programmes and educational materials
- Provision of assistance to the Government on strengthening the access of legal professionals to legislation, case law and other legal materials, including through the organization of monthly consultations with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Legal Documentation Centre, the donor community and justice system professionals on distribution mechanisms in courts, prosecutor's offices, legal documentation centres, educational facilities and libraries
- A pilot project for the reorganization and computerization of court clerks' offices
- Provision of assistance to the Government, through monthly meetings, in reforming the legal aid system and developing other measures to render the justice system more accessible to the population, including support for the legal aid activities of the Ivorian Bar Association and NGOs
- Provision of advice to the Government, through monthly meetings, on the settlement of disputes related to the recovery by returning internally displaced persons of their land and property following a review of land and property claims, as well as on the best international practices for the return, resettlement and recovery of property
- A published report on the justice system in the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire following the redeployment of the judiciary and other specialized studies on different aspects of criminal justice in Côte d'Ivoire
- Monitoring of court cases on human rights abuses, impunity, violence against women and electoral list disputes through twice-yearly visits to each of the 34 tribunals in Côte d'Ivoire, and provision of advice to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights on related matters
- Provision of advice to prison management in the south and the National Prison Administration through weekly consultations on the establishment of the new prison farm at Saliakro, the development of a set of rules and operating practices for the functioning of open and semi-open prisons, and 7 visits to the site of the new prison farm
- Conduct of two 1-day training sessions for 66 staff of 33 prisons on creating and managing agro-pastoral units; 10 prison inspections in 5 prisons with newly created agro-pastoral units to report to the Government on their management and accomplishments
- Sensitization of 300 prison inmates and correction officers on HIV/AIDS
- 5 quick-impact projects to assist in the strengthening of the justice and corrections sectors

External factors

Donors will implement a major judicial and good governance reform initiative, involving resources and technical assistance for strengthening the legal and judicial system; United Nations police-contributing countries will continue to provide the required United Nations police officers

Table 5
Human resources: component 4, law and order

Category	*Total*
I. United Nations police	
Approved 2009/10	**450**
Proposed 2010/11	**450**
Net change	—
II. Formed police units	
Approved 2009/10	**750**
Proposed 2010/11	**750**
Net change	—
III. Government-provided personnel	
Approved 2009/10	**8**
Proposed 2010/11	**8**
Net change	—

	International staff								
IV. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Total*
Office of the Police Commander									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	4	—	3	**8**	10	—	**18**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	4	—	3	**8**	10	—	**18**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rule of Law, Judicial System and Prison Advisory Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	4	3	1	**8**	14	4	**26**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	4	3	1	**8**	14	4	**26**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total civilian staff									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	8	3	4	**16**	24	4	**44**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	8	3	4	**16**	24	4	**44**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (I-IV)									
Approved posts 2009/10									**1 252**
Proposed posts 2010/11									**1 252**
Net change									—

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

Component 5: support

31. The support framework component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section and the Conduct and Discipline Team. During the

budget period, support will be provided to substantive staff through the provision of logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the Operation's mandate for the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of further service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains.

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
5.1 Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation	5.1.1 Completion of all infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards
	5.1.2 No increase in the average number of malaria cases reported among UNOCI personnel (2008/09: 2 cases per month; 2009/10: 2 cases per month; 2010/11: 2 cases per month)
	5.1.3 Maintenance of the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 3 per 100 vehicles (2008/09: 4 accidents; 2009/10: 4 accidents; 2010/11: 3 accidents)
	5.1.4 Reduction of the number of allegations reported to the Conduct and Discipline Unit from 5 cases per month to 3 cases per month

Outputs

Service improvements

- Completion of improved mission buildings and infrastructure to meet the minimum operating security standard
- Organization of a malaria prevention programme for military observers, United Nations police and civilian personnel in Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa
- Reinforcement of a stricter driver programme complemented by driver awareness and road-safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits, for violations recorded by the CarLog system

Military, police and civilian personnel

- Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 7,250 military contingent personnel, 200 military observers, 450 United Nations police officers and 750 formed police personnel
- Monthly storage of 1,000 tons and supply of 600 tons of rations and maintenance of a 22-day reserve of combat rations totalling 165,000 packs and 742,000 litres of water for military contingent and formed police personnel in 40 locations
- Administration of an average of 1,298 civilian staff, comprising 376 international staff, 728 national staff, 162 United Nations Volunteers, 24 general temporary assistance staff and 8 Government-provided personnel
- Recommendations on personnel misconduct are made within a month of the receipt of the investigation report; the Force Commander and Police Commissioner are provided with observations following fact-finding missions of the Conduct and Disciplinary Unit and follow-up by the Force Commander and Police Commissioner is monitored

- Monthly newsletter to raise awareness and to recall the code of conduct governing the activities and behaviour of United Nations employees
- 10 public forums and workshops, in collaboration with the Office of Communications and Public Information, for sensitization of the Ivorian population about the standards of conduct required from UNOCI military, police and civilian personnel, notably the United Nations policy of zero tolerance on acts of sexual exploitation and abuse
- Participation in 7 meetings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of authority and monitoring of the activities of the in-country network strategy on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and participation in 5 meetings on how to assist victims
- 26 induction courses on the code of conduct of United Nations personnel and training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for 1,120 contingent military officers in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouake
- 18 managerial and leadership skills courses for 360 staff, 20 training sessions on capacity-building courses for 400 United Nations personnel, 24 induction courses for 240 United Nations personnel, 12 electronic Performance Appraisal System sessions for 240 civilian personnel; provision of resources/materials and advice on career development to 600 mission personnel per year through the career resource centre

Facilities and infrastructure

- Maintenance and repair of military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and civilian staff premises in approximately 54 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 28 United Nations-owned water purification and bottling plants and chlorine dosing systems in 16 locations
- Operation and maintenance of 301 United Nations-owned generators in 54 locations
- Maintenance and renovation of 20 km of roads, 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 15 locations and 5 aviation fuel farm sites in 5 locations
- Supply of 2.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 506 generators (301 items of United Nations-owned equipment and 205 items of contingent-owned equipment)

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 1,049 United Nations-owned vehicle trailers and attachments through 3 main workshops in 5 locations
- Operation of a shuttle service 5 days a week for an average of 800 United Nations personnel per day to and from their accommodation to the area of operation
- Supply of 9.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,049 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,434 contingent-owned vehicles

Air transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing aircraft plus an additional fixed-wing aircraft on a cost-sharing basis with UNMIL and 8 rotary-wing aircraft in 3 locations (Abidjan, Bouake and Daloa)

- Supply of 8.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations

Naval transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 2 boats
- Supply of 29,200 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation

Communications

- Operation and maintenance of 1 satellite Earth station hub in Abidjan and 22 satellite Earth stations in 22 locations throughout the mission area, a wide-area network supporting 2,750 telephone users and 2,696 computers, a high-frequency (HF) network comprising 208 base stations and 751 mobile stations, 27 portable HF radios, a very-high-frequency (VHF) network comprising 3,133 hand-held radios, 1,194 mobile radios, 228 base station radios and 68 repeaters, and an air-to-ground VHF network comprising 46 base stations and 71 mobile stations
- Support and maintenance of 25 FM radio stations and 4 radio production and broadcasting studios

Information technology

- Support and maintenance of 87 medium servers, 6 high-end servers, 1,592 desktop computers, 521 laptop computers, 525 printers and digital senders in 59 locations
- Support and maintenance of 2,790 e-mail accounts

Medical

- Operation and maintenance of 1 level I-plus clinic, 20 level I clinics and 2 level II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters
- Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 4 level III hospitals in Abidjan and level IV/V hospitals in Ghana (Accra), South Africa (Johannesburg, Pretoria) and Morocco (Casablanca)
- Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all UNOCI personnel in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS Unit
- HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, and voluntary confidential counselling and testing, for all Operation personnel

Security

- Access control monitoring and supervision at all UNOCI sites throughout the areas of operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to ensure the security and safety of all United Nations staff and installations
- Provision of close protection round-the-clock to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials
- Conduct of training for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services

- Conduct of training sessions on security for all regional and area security coordinators and conduct of at least 2 staff regroupment exercises before 30 November 2010; enforcement of integrated security clearance and tracking system measures for all staff travelling internally

- Full compliance with the minimum operating security standards for post-election United Nations sites

- Conduct of minimum operating residential security standard surveys to reach full compliance for all international civilian staff (including international staff of agencies), United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers still on assignment during the post-election period

External factors

Suppliers of goods and services will be able to deliver as contracted.

Table 6
Human resources: component 5, support

	International staff								
I. Civilian staff	*USG-ASG*	*D-2-D-1*	*P-5-P-4*	*P-3-P-2*	*Field Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Conduct and Discipline Team									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	2	1	—	**3**	1	—	**4**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	2	1	—	**3**	1	—	**4**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	1	1	1	**3**	1	—	**4**
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2010/11	—	—	1	1	1	**3**	1	—	**4**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal									
Approved 2009/10	—	—	3	2	1	**6**	2	—	**8**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	3	2	1	**6**	2	—	**8**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security Section									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	1	7	69	**77**	97	—	**174**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	1	7	69	**77**	97	—	**174**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	**2**
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	**2**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal									
Approved 2009/10	—	—	1	7	69	**77**	99	—	**176**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	1	7	69	**77**	99	—	**176**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

I. Civilian staff	International staff						National staff[a]	United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG-ASG	D-2-D-1	P-5-P-4	P-3-P-2	Field Service	Subtotal			
Office of the Chief, Mission Support Division									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	1	4	2	7	**14**	7	1	**22**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	1	4	2	7	**14**	7	1	**22**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative Services									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	9	16	37	**62**	107	35	**204**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	9	16	37	**62**	122	35	**219**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	**15**
Integrated Support Services									
Approved posts 2009/10	—	—	11	31	129	**171**	337	78	**586**
Proposed posts 2010/11	—	—	11	31	128	**170**	374	78	**622**
Net change	—	—	—	—	**(1)**	**(1)**	37	—	**36**
Approved temporary positions[b] 2009/10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	**4**
Proposed temporary positions[b] 2010/11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	**4**
Net change	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal									
Approved 2009/10	—	—	11	31	129	**171**	341	78	**590**
Proposed 2010/11	—	—	11	31	128	**170**	378	78	**626**
Net change	—	—	—	—	**(1)**	**(1)**	37	—	**36**
Total									
Approved 2009/10	—	1	28	58	243	**330**	556	114	**1 000**
Proposed 2010/11	—	1	28	58	242	**329**	608	114	**1 051**
Net change	—	—	—	—	**(1)**	**(1)**	52	—	**51**

[a] Includes National Officers and national General Service staff.

[b] Funded under general temporary assistance, in civilian personnel costs.

International staff: decrease of 1 post (reclassification of 1 Field Service to national General Service staff)

National staff: increase of 52 posts (creation of 6 National Officer posts and 45 national General Service staff posts and reclassification of 1 national General Service staff post from international post)

Administrative Services

National staff: increase of 15 posts (6 National Officers and 9 national General Service staff)

32. In the Medical Services Section, the establishment of 15 additional national posts (6 National Officers and 9 national General Service staff) is proposed, as the Section has over the past years expanded the services it provides, which include round-the-clock operation of the UNOCI headquarters clinic, which is now functioning at level I-plus rather than the previous level I; patients are followed up at their homes after discharge from level III hospitals; patients are regularly visited in the 11 level III hospitals in Abidjan and in Sector West and Sector East; doctors in the regional headquarters perform outreach activity by visiting remote offices twice a week; support is provided to the Government during important functions and to the United Nations country team as part of the United Nations integrated framework; and medical support is proposed to be provided eight hours a day at the logistics base in Koumassi as opposed to the current two hours a day.

33. The 15 proposed additional posts (6 National Officers and 9 national General Service staff) comprise 3 Medical Officers (National Officers), 3 Nurses (National Officers), 2 Auxiliary Nurses (national General Service staff), 3 Ambulance Drivers (national General Service staff), 1 Dental Assistant (national General Service staff), 2 Hospital Assistants (national General Service staff) and 1 Warehouse Clerk (national General Service staff).

34. Two Medical Officers (National Officers) are proposed, one for Sector West and one for Sector East; currently there is only one in each regional headquarters, treating on average 12 to 15 patients a day. The incumbents of the proposed new posts would ensure that continuous medical service is provided at the regional headquarters when the second Medical Officer carries out his or her weekly medical visit to the remote offices. One Medical Officer (National Officer), one Nurse (National Officer) and one Ambulance Driver (national General Service staff) are proposed to be deployed to the medical clinic of the logistics base in Koumassi in order to provide medical services on a permanent basis to a workforce of 150. Only one Nurse is currently assigned to the logistics base. Two Nurses (National Officers), two Auxiliary Nurses (national General Service staff) and two Ambulance Drivers (national General Service staff) are proposed to be deployed to the level I-plus clinic in Sebroko, where 35 new patients are treated daily, in order to be able to provide round-the-clock medical services and to ensure that patient home visits are carried out at least twice a week. The Dental Assistant (national General Service staff) is requested because the two dental rooms and the two dentists of UNOCI (1 National Officer and 1 United Nations Volunteer), who treat on average six to eight people a day, are currently supported by only one Dental Assistant. The two posts of Hospital Assistants (national General Service staff), to be deployed in Sebroko, are proposed to cover functions of a continuous nature that are currently performed by individual contractors. These functions include dressing patients' beds and the physicians' examination couches, assisting patients in getting into and out of ambulances and airplanes during medical evacuations and transmission of medical documents. The post of Warehouse Clerk (national General Service staff) is also proposed to cover functions of a continuous nature that are currently performed by individual contractors, such as storing medical items and monitoring their shelf life, incinerating medical waste, including expired drugs and blood, and disposing of them in conformity with environmental protection laws.

Integrated Support Services

International staff: decrease of 1 post (reclassification of 1 Field Service post to national General Service staff)

National staff: increase of 37 posts (establishment of 36 posts (national General Service staff) and reclassification of 1 international post to national General Service staff)

35. In the Supply Section, it is proposed that one Fuel Assistant (Field Service) post, the functions of which can be performed adequately by national staff, be reclassified to national General Service staff.

36. As indicated in paragraph 25 above, the Operation has, as at 1 July 2009, stopped using personnel provided by two private manpower companies for the performance of skilled and unskilled functions and has instead started to use individual contractors employed under service contracts. UNOCI has, however, identified 36 posts in Integrated Support Services whose functions of a continuous nature could not be performed by individual contractors under service contracts owing to their complex and sensitive nature, and is thus proposing the establishment of 36 posts (national General Service staff), of which 16 would be in the Air Operations Section, 5 in the Communications and Information Technology Section and 15 in the Engineering Section.

37. In the Air Operations Section, the 16 posts (national General Service staff) would consist of 4 Fire Safety Assistants, 10 Air Operations Assistants and 2 Fuel Assistants. Two of the Fire Safety Assistants (national General Service staff) would be based in Abidjan, and the two others would be deployed to Daloa and Korhogo. Seven of the Air Operations Assistants (national General Service staff) would be deployed to Abidjan, two to Yamoussoukro and one to Bouake, and the two Fuel Assistants would be based in Abidjan. The establishment of these posts would facilitate the future retention by the Operation of well-qualified staff who would have undergone mandatory Department of Peacekeeping Operations and International Civil Aviation Organization aviation training, whereas staff on service contracts have a nine-month hiring time limit. Finally, outsourcing of these functions to private service companies is not possible, as such companies are not available in Côte d'Ivoire.

38. The establishment of five Information Technology Assistant posts (national General Service staff) is proposed in the Assets Management Unit of the Communications and Information Technology Section to ensure the proper storage and distribution of 16,000 items of equipment worth in excess of $30 million stored at the Operation's logistics base, the headquarters emergency store and 50 locations throughout the country.

39. Finally, in the Engineering Section, the 15 proposed posts would be for Warehouse Assistants (national General Service staff) in the Material Management Unit for properly receiving, storing, issuing, handling and maintaining engineering assets and expendable and non-expendable items stored in five warehouses in Abidjan and in the sectors worth approximately $41.4 million. Nine of the Warehouse Assistants would be for the three logistics bases that the Operation is maintaining in Abidjan, and the six others would be deployed to Sector East and Sector West. Outsourcing of these functions to a private service company is not recommended because of security, safety and confidentiality concerns.

II. Financial resources

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July to 30 June.)

Category	Expenditures (2008/09)	Apportionment (2009/10)	Cost estimates (2010/11)	Variance	
				Amount	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(3)-(2)	(5)=(4)÷(2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	10 381.6	10 544.5	10 732.4	187.9	1.8
Military contingents	186 373.0	181 982.9	178 496.2	(3 486.7)	(1.9)
United Nations police	19 949.5	21 659.6	22 902.1	1 242.5	5.7
Formed police units	18 714.6	18 391.8	18 860.5	468.7	2.5
Subtotal	**235 418.7**	**232 578.8**	**230 991.2**	**(1 587.6)**	**(0.7)**
Civilian personnel					
International staff	65 177.5	75 916.8	69 201.1	(6 715.7)	(8.8)
National staff	15 267.3	17 485.0	19 821.9	2 336.9	13.4
United Nations Volunteers	11 817.1	11 884.0	7 538.7	(4 345.3)	(36.6)
General temporary assistance	977.7	1 067.9	3 330.4	2 262.5	211.9
Subtotal	**93 239.6**	**106 353.7**	**99 892.1**	**(6 461.6)**	**(6.1)**
Operational costs					
Government-provided personnel	373.5	395.3	440.8	45.5	11.5
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	250.4	111.0	206.9	95.9	86.4
Official travel	4 659.3	4 649.2	4 818.6	169.4	3.6
Facilities and infrastructure	43 476.3	46 559.7	47 803.1	1 243.4	2.7
Ground transportation	13 233.3	13 149.4	13 548.6	399.2	3.0
Air transportation	48 227.7	44 668.1	52 434.3	7 766.2	17.4
Naval transportation	4.0	35.4	29.2	(6.2)	(17.5)
Communications	16 090.1	18 475.6	18 707.1	231.5	1.3
Information technology	4 575.0	8 474.3	5 947.9	(2 526.4)	(29.8)
Medical	7 027.4	6 882.1	6 694.4	(187.7)	(2.7)
Special equipment	3 541.4	3 640.2	3 500.3	(139.9)	(3.8)
Other supplies, services and	4 257.3	4 801.3	6 521.2	1 719.9	35.8
Quick-impact projects	999.3	1 000.0	1 000.0	—	—
Subtotal	**146 715.0**	**152 841.6**	**161 652.4**	**8 810.8**	**5.8**
Gross requirements	**475 373.3**	**491 774.1**	**492 535.7**	**761.6**	**0.2**
Staff assessment income	9 801.9	9 647.9	10 914.5	1 266.6	13.1
Net requirements	**465 571.4**	**482 126.2**	**481 621.2**	**(505.0)**	**(0.1)**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**475 373.3**	**491 774.1**	**492 535.7**	**761.6**	**0.2**

B. Non-budgeted contributions

40. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 is as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	824.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**824.4**

[a] Inclusive of land and buildings.

C. Efficiency gains

41. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 take into account the following efficiency initiatives:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*	*Initiative*
Communication	782.1	Vitualization of servers to reduce power consumption, number of servers and cost of maintenance, repairs and spare parts
	336.0	Use of electronic mailing services and reduced reliance on postal services by the military contingents and formed police units
	173.8	Implementation of Voice over Internet Protocol at four remote sites (Adzope, Divo, Bouana, San-Pedro), to eliminate the need for telephone exchanges and to reduce the costs of maintenance, repairs and spare parts
Medical	150.0	Use of in-house medical resources and reduced reliance on local hospitals for laboratory and X-ray tests
Ground transportation	86.0	Use of in-house resources and reduced reliance on local outsourcing for the repair and maintenance of vehicles
Facilities and infrastructure	47.0	Shared use of military engineering tools by UNOCI engineering personnel in jointly executed projects for reduced acquisition of tools
Total	**1 574.9**	

D. Vacancy factors

42. The cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 take into account the following vacancy factors:

(Percentage)

Category	*Actual 2008/09*	*Budgeted 2009/10*	*Projected 2010/11*
Military and police personnel			
Military observers	3.8	4.0	4.0
Military contingents	1.7	1.0	1.0
United Nations police	12.2	13.0	9.0
Formed police units	—	1.0	1.0
Civilian personnel			
International staff	17.5	16.5	14.0
National staff			
National Officers	17.0	30.0	20.0
National General Service staff	11.5	10.0	10.0
United Nations Volunteers	8.8	9.0	8.0
Temporary positions[a]			
International staff	58.3	—	—
National staff	33.3	—	—
Government-provided personnel	3.1	15	—

[a] Funded under general temporary assistance.

43. The delayed deployment factors for military and police personnel and vacancy rates for civilian staff applied to the cost estimates for 2010/11 are based on actual deployment and incumbency patterns at the time of budget preparation. They also take into consideration the Operation's policy to increase national capacity and reduce international posts.

E. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

44. The requirements for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment in the total amount of $70,973,700, as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	35 138.2
Formed police units	5 076.2
Subtotal	**40 214.4**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	15 341.5
Communications	7 240.2

Category	*Estimated amount*
Medical	4 677.3
Special equipment	3 500.3
Subtotal	**30 759.3**
Total	**70 973.7**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental conditions	1.8	4 April 2004	4 April 2004
Intensified operational conditions	1.9	4 April 2004	4 April 2004
Hostile action/forced abandonment	1.5	4 April 2004	4 April 2004
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation	0.0-4.25		

F. Training

45. The estimated resource requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated amount*
Consultants	
Training consultants	206.9
Official travel	
Official travel for training	1 549.9
Total	**1 756.8**

46. The number of participants planned for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, compared to previous periods, is as follows:

(Number of participants)

	International staff			*National staff*			*Military and police personnel*		
	Actual 2008/09	*Planned 2009/10*	*Proposed 2010/11*	*Actual 2008/09*	*Planned 2009/10*	*Proposed 2010/11*	*Actual 2008/09*	*Planned 2009/10*	*Proposed 2010/11*
Internal	255	875	1 277	315	1 188	1 005	916	10 327	302
External[a]	120	113	76	28	25	22	2	27	6
Total	**375**	**988**	**1 353**	**343**	**1 213**	**1 027**	**918**	**10 354**	**308**

[a] Includes the United Nations Logistics Base and areas outside the mission area.

47. The Operation will continue to implement its training programme strategy, which is designed to upgrade various substantive and technical skills as well as to

develop the leadership, management and organizational skills of international and national staff. Training will be provided to the military and police personnel of the Operation, mainly through language programmes, as well as on some substantive and technical skills such as arms inspection under the embargo and weapon identification. The significant reduction in the number of military and police personnel participants for the 2010/11 period results from the discontinuation of integrated distance learning programmes, as the Peace Operations Training Institute now offers free courses to members of contingents.

G. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

48. The estimated resource requirements for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*
Other supplies, services and equipment	
Supplies, services and equipment for reinsertion projects for 1,000 ex-combatants and ex-militias	1 000.0
Five local reinsertion committees of five persons in five key locations	30.0
Direct operational costs	150.0
Three sensitization activities in five locations	75.0
Monitoring and evaluation of the reinsertion process	80.0
Total	**1 335.0**

49. The resource requirements are proposed to provide support for the reinsertion of former members of armed groups, youth at risk and former combatants and militias through the implementation of reinsertion projects for 1,000 beneficiaries as part of the microproject programme. Successive evaluation missions were carried out, and it was concluded that the microprojects contributed to creating a secure environment in several locations in the country. Pending the full implementation of the Government's reintegration programme, the continuation of those microprojects is crucial in maintaining conditions conducive to the implementation of the remaining tasks of the peace process.

50. Five local reinsertion committees would be established in five key locations to facilitate the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the reinsertion projects. It is expected that the committee would comprise two representatives of local authorities, two representatives of beneficiaries and one representative of the national structure in charge of the reinsertion. The committees are expected to follow up the projects for a period of six months. The reinsertion projects would be implemented through local NGOs and other community-based structures, and it is estimated that the average direct operational cost per beneficiary would be 15 per cent of the reinsertion project unit cost. Three workshops would be organized, the first on project management, the second to launch the reinsertion projects and the third on monitoring and evaluation to build the capacity of the local reinsertion committees. Two external evaluations would also be carried out, one three months

after the launch of the reinsertion projects and one three months after the completion of the projects.

H. Quick-impact projects

51. The estimated resource requirements for quick-impact projects for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, compared to previous periods, are as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Period	*Amount*	*Number of projects*
1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 (actual)	999.3	40
1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 (approved)	1 000.0	40
1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (proposed)	1 000.0	40

52. A provision of $1 million is proposed in 2010/11 to implement 40 quick-impact projects in the areas of human rights (5 projects); humanitarian assistance (5 projects); reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution (15 projects); the rule of law (5 projects); gender and child protection (5 projects); and HIV/AIDS (5 projects).

53. The continued of the implementation of quick-impact projects across the country would create a positive environment that would enable UNOCI to carry out its mandated activities and to contribute more effectively in the critical phase of peace consolidation, where the main challenges remain to be addressed with regard to the reunification of the country, the effective restoration of State authority, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and national reconciliation, as well as to ensure that the peace process remains on track. Following the holding of elections, confidence-building measures should be continued, focusing on areas with a potential risk of political tension.

54. The quick-impact projects will not only focus on building confidence and fostering reconciliation and cohesion in Ivorian society, but will also result in an improved understanding on the part of the local populations of the UNOCI mandate and activities through projects to rebuild schools and health centres, repair water pumps and roads, provide equipment and conduct training and sensitization activities as well as revenue-generating projects, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and displaced persons.

55. Special focus will be placed on outreach and reconciliation activities to continue to support the stabilization process and social cohesion in areas where tensions continue to be observed. Quick-impact projects will continue to be used as a tool to help UNOCI gain acceptance by a community and to help stabilize the observed increase in trust towards UNOCI in some areas of the country, particularly in the war-affected regions of the centre, north and west.

III. Analysis of variances[1]

56. The standard terminology applied with respect to the analysis of resources variances in this section are defined in annex I.B to the present report. The terminology used remains the same as that used in previous reports.

	Variance	
Military observers	$187.9	1.8%

- **External: increase in commercial airfare**

57. The additional requirements are due primarily to the increase in commercial airfare for travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation from $4,200 to $4,830 per round-trip movement per person, based on recent actual expenditures.

	Variance	
Military contingents	($3 486.7)	(1.9%)

- **Mandate: lower authorized strength of military personnel**

58. The lower requirements are attributable mainly to the reduction in the deployment of military contingents from 7,915 to 7,250 personnel pursuant to Security Council resolution 1865 (2009). The 2009/10 budget was formulated on the basis of the assumption that the reduction in troops would be for part of the year, starting November 2009. The variance is partly offset by the increase in the duration of the provision for recreational leave allowance from 7 to 15 days for every six-month period of service pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/285, as well as the increase in ration prices and a higher exchange rate of the euro against the United States dollar of $1.4286/€1, based on the World Bank forecast, compared to $1.392/€1 in 2009/10.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$1 242.5	5.7%

- **External: higher deployment of police personnel**

59. The additional requirements result mainly from the application of a lower delayed deployment factor of 9 per cent, compared to 13 per cent in 2009/10, on the basis of current deployment patterns, as well as the increase in commercial airfare from $4,200 to $4,410 per round-trip movement per person.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$468.7	2.5%

- **External: increase in commercial airfare**

60. The additional requirements are due primarily to the increase in commercial airfare from an average of $2,565 to $3,295 per round-trip movement per person based on recent actual expenditures, as well as the increase in the duration of the

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

provision for recreational leave allowance from 7 to 15 days for every six-month period of service.

	Variance	
International staff	($6 715.7)	(8.8%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and outputs**

61. The variance is attributable mainly to the proposed reduction of 21 international posts, as well as lower requirements for common staff costs, which have been calculated on the basis of the application to salaries (including post adjustment) of the ratio of common staff costs to salaries reflected in the proposed 2009/10 budget.

	Variance	
National staff	$2 336.9	13.4%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

62. The additional requirements result primarily from the proposed 75 additional posts (4 National Officers and 71 national General Service staff) and the application of a lower vacancy rate of 20 per cent for National Officers, compared to 30 per cent in 2009/10, on the basis of current incumbency patterns.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($4 345.3)	(36.6%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and outputs**

63. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the proposed net reduction of 125 United Nations Volunteers, offset partly by the increase in voluntary living allowance, settling-in grant and pre-departure and repatriation expenses.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$2 262.5	211.9%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

64. The increased requirements are attributable mainly to the proposed 12 additional temporary positions (9 international temporary positions and 3 national positions).

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$45.5	11.5%

- **External: full deployment of Government-provided personnel**

65. The variance is due mainly to the full deployment of eight Government-provided personnel, compared to a 15 per cent delayed deployment factor applied in 2009/10, on the basis of current incumbency patterns, as well as the increase in commercial airfare from $4,200 to $4,620 per round-trip movement per person, based on recent actual expenditures.

	Variance	
Consultants	$95.9	86.4%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

66. The additional requirements are for training consultants, which result primarily from the provision of the integrated distance learning programme with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for all mission personnel, the provision of an additional Arabic language teacher and a 34 per cent increase in contractual costs for all language teachers.

	Variance	
Official travel	$169.4	3.6%

- **External: increase in commercial airfare**

67. The variance is attributable mainly to the increase in commercial airfare, partly offset by the reduction in within-mission travel and the lower number of personnel attending training.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$1 243.4	2.7%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

68. The additional requirements are due primarily to: (a) the cost of providing residential security for military observers, military staff officers, United Nations police personnel, Government-provided personnel and United Nations Volunteers, which were not fully budgeted in 2009/10; (b) a 16 per cent increase in the electricity rate; and (c) higher requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the increase in the number of generators and the daily consumption rate based on recent consumption patterns, partially offset by the lower price for diesel fuel. The additional requirements are partly offset by the lower acquisition of prefabricated facilities as the required modular hard-walled buildings were scheduled for procurement in 2009/10, as well as by reduced construction services, as an airport upgrade is planned for completion in 2009/10.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$399.2	3.0%

- **Management: additional inputs and same outputs**

69. The additional requirements result mainly from the planned replacement of 121 light passenger vehicles and 5 ambulances owing to wear and tear, high mileage and age, in accordance with the standard replacement criteria. The variance is partly offset by the lower price for diesel fuel of $0.80 per litre, compared to $0.97 per litre in 2009/10, based on recent actual prices.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$7 766.2	17.4%

- **External: higher rental and operation costs**

70. The variance is attributable primarily to higher requirements for the rental and operation for both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, owing mainly to the increase in guaranteed fleet costs based on the new contract prices.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	($6.2)	(17.5%)

- **External: lower petrol price**

71. The variance is due mainly to the lower price for petrol of $0.80 per litre, compared to $0.99 per litre in 2009/10, based on recent actual prices.

	Variance	
Communications	$231.5	1.3%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

72. The additional requirements are due primarily to the increase in the lease rate of the satellite transponder and the upgrading of leased-line services for two additional regional sites, partly offset by the lower acquisition of public information equipment, as the majority of the required equipment has been scheduled for procurement in 2009/10.

	Variance	
Information technology	($2 526.4)	(29.8%)

- **Management: reduced inputs and same outputs**

73. The reduced requirements are attributable mainly to the lower acquisition of information technology equipment, as the majority of the required equipment has been scheduled for procurement in 2009/10.

	Variance	
Medical	($187.7)	(2.7%)

- **Mandate: lower authorized strength of military personnel**

74. The variance is attributable mainly to the lower provision for hospitalization in non-mission hospitals for military and police personnel as well as lower requirements for medical supplies, in line with the reduction in the authorized level of military strength.

	Variance	
Special equipment	($139.9)	(3.8%)

- **Mandate: lower authorized strength of military personnel**

75. The reduced requirements are attributable to lower reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for self-sustainment resulting from the reduction in the authorized level of military strength.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$1 719.9	35.8%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

76. The additional requirements are due mainly to the provision for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to provide support for the reinsertion of former members of armed groups, youth at risk, and former combatants and militias through the implementation of reinsertion projects for 1,000 beneficiaries as part of the microproject programme.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

77. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $492,535,700 for the maintenance of the Operation for the 12-month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;**

(b) **Assessment of the amount in paragraph (a) above at a monthly rate of $41,044,642 should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the Operation.**

V. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests of the General Assembly in its resolution 61/276 and requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly, and of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services

A. General Assembly

(Resolution 61/276)

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Section II: budgeting and budget presentation	
When submitting future budget proposals and performance reports, include information on the most significant management decisions relating to the mission's budget and its implementation, including those related to operational costs (para. 2)	The most significant management decisions are reflected in section I.B above
Budget submissions should reflect management improvements and efficiency gains to be achieved and present future strategies in that regard (para. 4)	The present report contains, in section II.C, information on management improvements and efficiency gains
Take further steps towards improving budget assumptions and forecasts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-second session (para. 5)	The present budget proposal incorporates key programmatic assumptions derived from the Operation's mandated tasks, in particular the mission's post-election roles, prevailing external economic and political factors and analysis of data trends
Improve control over obligations due to the significant increase in the cancellation of prior-period obligations (para. 6)	A monthly review is undertaken by the Self-Accounting Units and the Finance Section with a view to validating action on prior-period obligations, including follow-up on vendors with slow invoice submission; the Finance Section, the Procurement Section, the Budget Unit and the Self-Accounting Units hold quarterly meetings to review current-period obligations; and a monthly review is undertaken by the Procurement Section with the Self-Accounting Units, the Budget Unit and the Finance Section on outstanding purchase orders to ensure the timely receipt of goods and services and take any necessary follow-up action with vendors. As a result, the level of cancellation of prior-period obligation decreased from $10.8 million in 2005/06 to $9.4 million in 2006/07, $7.0 million in 2007/08 and $4.6 million in 2008/09

Section III: results-based budgeting	
Integrate operational, logistical and financial aspects fully in the planning phase of peacekeeping operations by linking results-based budgeting to the mandate implementation plans of peacekeeping operations (para. 2)	The proposed 2010/11 resource requirements are derived from the Operation's mandate implementation plan and the progress made on the four benchmarks in key areas of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary Agreements, as reflected in the results-based budgeting frameworks, which will determine the Operation's drawdown or exit strategy
Section VII: staffing, recruitment and vacancy rates	
Make greater use of national staff, as appropriate, commensurate with the requirements of the mission and its mandate (para. 3)	In 2009/10, UNOCI has converted 30 international posts to national posts. The Operation is pursuing its staffing reconfiguration with the aim of building national capacity and reflecting Ivorian ownership of the peace process. The proposed budget for 2010/11 reflects a reduction of 12 international posts and temporary positions as well as 125 positions of United Nations Volunteers, whereas 78 additional national posts and temporary positions are proposed
Ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously (para. 4)	During 2008/09, the mission substantially reduced the vacancy rate of National Officer posts, from an average of 37 per cent in 2007/08 to 16.9 per cent in 2008/09. This was achieved through an aggressive recruitment policy, including the publication of vacancy announcements in local newspapers and on a newly developed webpage. In addition, to promote retention, local staff members with the requisite professional experience have been encouraged to apply
Review the staffing structure of missions on an ongoing basis, bearing in mind, in particular, the mission's mandate and concept of operations, and to reflect this in budget proposals, including full justification of any additional posts proposed (para. 5)	UNOCI has continued to review its staffing requirements to better align its staffing structure with the Operation's mandate, taking into account progress made on the four benchmarks in key areas of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary Agreements. The outcome of the review includes the proposed reduction in 2010/11 of the staffing level of the Electoral Assistance Office and the creation of new posts in line with the mission's post-electoral role
Section IX: training	
Provide professional development opportunities for national staff and fully include them in all relevant training programmes (para. 2)	The number of national staff trained in 2008/09 was 1,363, up from 575 in 2007/08. In addition, UNOCI temporarily deployed 10 national staff to other regional missions, thus providing them with a learning opportunity through the sharing of experiences. In 2010/11, an increase in the number of external training courses is proposed for national staff, as well as online courses provided by UNITAR

Section XIII: air operations

Improve the formulation of resource requirements for air operations in budget submissions to make them more reflective of actual operations, bearing in mind the overbudgeting of air transportation requirements in some peacekeeping operations (para. 3)	The rate of implementation of air operation resources increased to 103 per cent in 2008/09 from 98 per cent in 2007/08, the overexpenditure being due to contractual price increases. The aircraft utilization rate, in terms of flight hours, increased to 98 per cent for fixed-wing and 97 per cent for rotary-wing aircraft, compared to 94 per cent and 82 per cent respectively in 2007/08
When reviewing their transportation requirements, missions must take into account means that are efficient, cost-effective and responsive to their operational needs and that ensure the safety of their personnel and take fully into account the unique mandate, complexities, specificities and operational conditions of each mission (para. 4)	The proposed budget for 2010/11 incorporates management initiatives to reduce the number and distance of refuelling flights after the establishment of aviation fuel farms at five locations throughout the country, which will not only reduce fuel consumption and flying hours but also improve passenger safety
Conduct aviation quality inspections and aviation assessments to confirm that established standards are being fully complied with (para. 6)	The Aviation Technical Compliance and Quality Assurance Unit and the Air Safety Section of UNOCI conduct random inspections and quarterly and biannual evaluations to ensure that the required standards are maintained and fully met

Section XVIII: quick-impact projects

Quick-impact projects should be implemented with minimal or no overhead charges in order to ensure that the maximum amount is spent for the direct benefit of the local population (para. 5)	Quick-impact projects have been implemented without overhead charges through local partners
Funding for quick-impact projects for the third year of a mission and beyond may be requested if there is a requirement for confidence-building activities, in which case a needs assessment should be conducted (para. 6)	In view of the residual uncertainty regarding the resolution of the Ivorian crisis, quick-impact projects are still needed as confidence-building measures to avoid the deterioration of public confidence in the Operation and the peace process. A need assessment for 2010/11 is being conducted
Coordination with humanitarian and development partners should be made in order to avoid duplication and overlap of activities between missions and humanitarian and development partners in the field (para. 7)	The Quick-Impact Project Review Committee includes a representative from all United Nations agencies in Côte d'Ivoire. At the field level, the Operation works in synergy with both international and local NGOs and United Nations agencies to identify projects and avoid duplication
Mission budgets allocated for quick-impact projects should not be used to finance humanitarian and development activities already being carried out by United Nations agencies or other international organizations (para. 8)	The Quick-Impact Project Review Committee, which includes a representative from all United Nations agencies present in Côte d'Ivoire, holds monthly meetings to examine, review and approve projects submitted by the quick-impact project secretariat and to ensure compliance with standard operating procedures and that funds allocated for quick-impact projects are used only for the purposes for which they have been approved

Section XX: regional coordination

Develop and implement regional coordination plans aligned to the objectives of missions, keeping in mind the specific mandate of each mission (para. 2)	The United Nations West Africa Administrative Conference is held every quarter with delegates from UNOCI, UNMIL and UNIOSIL to identify areas of mutual cooperation and share best practices Regional cooperation initiatives that will be undertaken in 2010/11 include joint border patrols; a joint training programme; temporary deployment of staff between missions; sharing of air assets, an information technology/communications system and the holding of vehicle spare parts; the inter-mission transfer of United Nations-owned equipment; and the sharing of blood in emergency cases. In addition, within the framework of inter-mission cooperation, UNOCI and UNMIL are finalizing plans for the temporary redeployment of one infantry company and two utility helicopters from UNMIL to Côte d'Ivoire in order to support UNOCI during the upcoming elections

Section XXI: partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

Provide, in the context of the budget submissions of complex integrated peacekeeping missions, a clear description of the role and responsibility of missions vis-à-vis integrated mission partners as well as the strategies of the missions for enhancing coordination and collaboration with United Nations country teams in order to achieve better results under relevant components (para. 2)	The Strategic Coordination Group, chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction, which includes heads of United Nations agencies in Côte d'Ivoire and representatives from UNOCI, meets on a monthly basis to discuss strategic issues related to the political situation and the peacebuilding process in the country. Efforts are under way to establish an integrated planning team that will provide strategic advice to the Group. At the technical level, the following sectoral coordination groups, with the participation of United Nations agencies in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI, international NGOs and Government representatives, work in an integrated manner: human rights, gender, HIV/AIDS, protection, and governance and economic recovery. The United Nations Communication Group consists of communication focal points of all United Nations agencies and UNOCI. In order to further systematize the integrated planning process in Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations country team and UNOCI have identified seven areas of common interest: disarmament and economic reintegration; redeployment of Government offices and staff for the restoration of State administration throughout the national territory; identification of population and elections; rule of law and security sector reform; social cohesion; land tenure; and protection. Furthermore, an extensive mapping exercise has been conducted within these seven areas, which serves

	as a basis for developing the integrated strategic framework. To support this process, five working groups have been established covering all aspects of integrated cooperation. The United Nations country team and UNOCI have also validated the integrated strategic framework, including its hypotheses, assumptions and risks, as well as the expected accomplishments and main interlinkages. The matrix will greatly assist in monitoring the execution of the mandate with the cooperation of the country team. The whole process will be overseen by an established integrated mission planning team consisting of planners from the Operation and the United Nations country team. The team will also attend working group meetings to facilitate a shared vision of the strategic direction of the Operation

(Resolution 63/289)

Decisions and requests to the Secretary-General	*Action taken to implement decisions and requests*
Ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates (para. 10)	The Operation's resource requirements for 2010/11 are driven by Security Council resolution 1880 (2009), in which the Council requested UNOCI to support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary Agreements. They take into account the four benchmarks/indicators in key areas of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and its Supplementary Agreements, which will determine the Mission's drawdown or exit strategy as endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1865 (2009)
In order to reduce the cost of employing General Service staff, continue efforts to recruit local staff for the Operation against General Service posts, commensurate with the requirements of the Operation (para. 15)	The proposed budget for 2010/11 includes the reclassification of four international posts to national posts or temporary positions
Ensure the full implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the programme evaluation of the performance and the achievement of results by the Operation (para. 16)	The Office of the Chief of Staff organizes regular meetings with section chiefs and other counterparts and follows up regularly in order to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations

B. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

(A/63/746/Add.7)

Request	*Response*
The Advisory Committee had been informed that, as at 31 March 2009, an estimated amount of $38,772,536 was owed for troop-cost reimbursement and $18,750,683 for contingent-owned equipment. In respect of death and disability compensation, $1,211,000 had been paid for 44 claims since the inception of the mission and 12 claims were pending. The Committee expected that those claims would be settled expeditiously (para. 10)	Out of the 12 claims for death and disability that were still pending as at 31 March 2009, 2 have been paid, 1 was dismissed as, after review, the death was declared non-mission-related, and 5 were still pending as at September 2009
The Advisory Committee expected that the Operation would do its utmost to reduce vacancies and that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 63/250 would result in improvements in the recruitment and retention of staff (para. 11)	The vacancy rates for international staff, national General Service staff and National Professional Officers stood at 14 per cent, 5 per cent and 18 per cent respectively as at the end of February 2010, compared to averages of 17.5 per cent, 11.5 per cent and 17 per cent respectively for 2008/09
Fuel management	
The Committee recommended that the Operation closely monitor the implementation of the aviation fuel farms and report on the status of implementation in the next budget submission (para. 33)	Since the establishment of the aviation fuel farms at five locations within the mission's area of operations, which are operated by a contractor under a turnkey contract, no spillage incidents have been reported. Each fuel farm is operated by five contractor staff, and UNOCI has established a Fraud Inspection Unit within its Fuel Cell to closely inspect the daily aircraft fuel intake and report on monthly fuel consumption. In addition, UNOCI has established measures to cross-check the quantities of fuel uplifted by aircraft and has strengthened its daily stock controls and its monitoring of monthly stock adjustments, the contractor being financially responsible for any excessive losses
Other issues	
The Committee encouraged UNOCI and the missions concerned in the region to further strengthen their cooperation in order to achieve economies, without compromising operational effectiveness (para. 37)	The United Nations West Africa Administrative Conference is held quarterly with delegates from UNOCI, UNMIL and UNIOSIL to identify areas of mutual cooperation and best practices to provide more efficient support to the operations within an integrated environment. Regional cooperation initiatives include joint border patrols; a joint training programme; temporary deployment of staff between missions; sharing of air assets; information technology/communications system and the holding of vehicle spare parts; and the inter-mission transfer of United Nations-owned equipment

C. Board of Auditors

(A/63/5 (Vol. II))

Recommendation	*Implementation*
Portfolio of evidence	
At UNOCI, it was not possible to verify some outputs listed in the performance report. The written evidence, which was supposed to appear in the reference document, was sometimes missing or incomplete (para. 84)	UNOCI has designated focal points for each of the components of the results-based budgeting framework and is storing all documents related to the portfolio of evidence on one of its servers. The chiefs of substantive and mission support units and sections are requested to submit in a timely manner information for the portfolio of evidence and to ensure the maintenance of proper supportive records for internal and external verification. The Budget Unit will verify on a periodic basis and at least every six months the data collected against information submitted in the portfolio of evidence and the performance reports and will report on its findings to the Chief of Staff, the section chiefs and the Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General
Vacancy rate	
The Board followed up on its previous recommendations regarding the high vacancy rate in missions and made the following observations: at UNOCI, there were three vacant positions at the P-2 level and above in the Procurement Section, which had existed for the entire financial year under review. Up to September 2008, the vacancy rate for the Section was 22 per cent (para. 186)	In February 2010 there were three vacant international posts (1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 Field Service) in the Procurement Section for which candidates have been selected and recruitment is being finalized
Local vendor database	
At UNOCI, neither a vendor management policy nor the local vendor review committee had been established. In addition, up to September 2008, a local vendor database officer had not been officially designated and the database was not systematically updated (para. 192)	A local vendor review committee has been established and the local vendor database officer designated, both as from 1 December 2008; the vendor management policy was finalized on 31 August 2009
Mission subsistence allowance	
At UNOCI, the mission subsistence allowance amounted to $56.5 million, or almost one third of the total expenditure in 2007/08. The payment of this allowance was made every month based on the verification of attendance data from information available in the Matrix management tool for international personnel only. For other categories of personnel, the procedure for the	UNOCI has reviewed its procedure for the payment of mission subsistence allowance and has designated dedicated staff responsible for processing those payments. Furthermore, work within the Personnel and Finance Sections has been rearranged to strengthen internal checks on the payment of mission subsistence allowance. The Operation's management will monitor on a continuous basis the efficient functioning of these control procedures

transfer of the data was complex and was processed manually several times. This processing constituted a potential source of error. Furthermore, the procedure was not documented (para. 423)	

D. Office of Internal Oversight Services

(A/63/713)

Recommendation	*Implementation*
UNOCI should review the concept of operations, rules of engagement and other operational guidelines, particularly with regard to the protection of civilians, and should ensure they are disseminated, understood and rehearsed, as necessary (para. 69)	The new concept of operations was issued in September 2009 and includes the participation of United Nations police officers in the monitoring of the security situation in the country and in the mentoring of law enforcement agencies. New guidelines related to support and mentoring in the centre, north and west of the country and monitoring and training in the south will be issued
UNOCI should seek greater clarity and guidance from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on its post-Ouagadougou Agreement role in undertaking its mandate (para. 70)	The post-Ouagadougou Agreement role of the Operation has been clarified with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations through quarterly visits of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to United Nations Headquarters, twice-weekly videoconference calls with Headquarters and official communications. Furthermore, the Security Council has included four benchmarks developed jointly by UNOCI and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations clearly spelling out the framework through which the mission should execute this role. The Operation has also developed an integrated strategic framework with the United Nations country team and the support of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations as well as the United Nations agencies in New York, which identifies five priority areas on which the mission and the country team should focus their efforts in the short and medium term
UNOCI should review and update its strategic planning, based on a risk assessment, and should ensure its role as a relevant instrument for mission resource planning, management and decision-making processes in order to serve as a relevant tool for achieving the strategic objectives of the mission (para. 71)	In order to streamline the existing planning tools currently in use by peacekeeping operations and to minimize overlap, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support have requested peacekeeping operations to develop, with the United Nations country teams, an integrated strategic framework, whereas the development of a mandate implementation plan is no longer required. In order to further systematize the integrated planning process in Côte d'Ivoire, the country team and UNOCI have identified seven areas of common interest: disarmament and economic reintegration; redeployment of Government offices and staff for the restoration of State administration throughout the national territory; identification of population

	and elections; rule of law and security sector reform; social cohesion; land tenure; and protection. Furthermore, an extensive mapping exercise has been conducted within those seven areas, which serves as a basis for developing the integrated strategic framework. To support this process, five working groups have been established covering all aspects of integrated cooperation. In October 2009, the country team and UNOCI validated the integrated strategic framework, including its hypotheses, assumptions and risks, as well as the expected accomplishments and main interlinkages, and identified the priorities and results attainable during the electoral period as well as in a medium term of 6 to 18 months once the new State institutions are established in the post-electoral period. The integrated strategic framework matrix will greatly assist in monitoring the implementation of the UNOCI mandate with the cooperation of the country team. To support this process, five working groups have been established covering all aspects of integrated cooperation. These working groups will feed into the Strategic Coordination Group, which includes the heads of agencies and representatives from UNOCI and is chaired by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction and reports to the Strategic Management Group. The whole process will be overseen by an established integrated mission planning team consisting of representatives from the Operation, including the military, and the United Nations country team. The integrated mission planning team will also attend the working group meetings to facilitate a shared vision of the strategic direction of the Operation
UNOCI should review and strengthen its planning process to make it more inclusive, both vertically and laterally within the mission, including the involvement of all key partners and stakeholders with the objective of making it a relevant basis for shared ownership of the process and prioritization of resources (para. 72)	Five working groups have been established covering all aspects of integrated cooperation and joint planning. The integrated strategic framework matrix will greatly assist in monitoring the execution of the mandate with the cooperation of the United Nations country team. Working groups will feed into the Strategic Coordination Group, which, through the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, will report to the Strategic Management Group. The whole process will be overseen by an established integrated mission planning team consisting of planners from the mission and the country team. The integrated mission planning team will also attend working group meetings to facilitate a shared vision of the strategic direction of the mission
UNOCI should undertake a systematic and comprehensive analysis leading to strategic planning for consolidation, gradual drawdown and eventual exit; it should also develop	See above. In addition, the integrated strategic framework will lay the groundwork for the eventual transition of responsibilities from UNOCI to the country team allowing for a drawdown of the Operation, and thus constitutes an

appropriate indicators and benchmarks to begin a handover that would ensure the consolidation of the gains of the peace process (para. 73)	intrinsic component of the mission's exit strategy. The integrated strategic framework will provide the strategic priorities that will be further developed at the programmatic level in the results-based-budgeting frameworks and the Operation's workplans. It will also lay the groundwork for developing a joint monitoring mechanism on conflict triggers and on progress in achieving the expected accomplishments in order to facilitate strategic decision-making on priorities and activities of the mission and the country team. In anticipation of an eventual drawdown, UNOCI has developed an exit strategy designed to consolidate the gains derived from the peace process. Indicators and benchmarks for beginning the handover include ensuring that the police, judicial and penitentiary systems are deployed throughout the country and are functional, assuming basic justice system reform, including legislative and institutional change, have been achieved. Further reform efforts and ongoing capacity-building shall be undertaken by development partners such as UNDP and the European Union
UNOCI should provide advice and guidance to the national authorities of Côte d'Ivoire in planning elections based on realistic benchmarks, including addressing the remaining logistical and technical challenges, in order to ensure a credible electoral process (para. 74)	UNOCI, through its Electoral Assistance Office, provides regular advice and guidance to the Independent Electoral Commission on planning the elections. A detailed operational plan on all aspects of the electoral process has been shared with the Commission since 2005, and an electoral support plan and a concept of operations have been elaborated jointly by the Electoral Assistance Office and the Operation Support Division to organize the provision of logistical support to the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire during the elections. In addition, the Operation's police component provides assistance and advice to local police and gendarmerie authorities on their operations during the electoral process and on the preparation of security plans
UNOCI should review and strengthen the capacity of the certification cell and establish a mechanism for the collection of information pertaining to the five-criteria framework and certification elements from the substantive sections to the certification cell (para. 75)	The Electoral Certification Support Cell has increased its staffing strength to 11 personnel and 3 consultants for electoral capacity-building and has identified a focal point for each substantive section; meetings with those sections are held periodically. The Cell and the Rule of Law Section of UNOCI share information, including on judicial capacity to resolve potential electoral disputes and cases of forgery of documents during the identification and the electoral processes, as well as specific information regarding mobile court operations and the reconstitution of the civil registry
UNOCI should strengthen its planning and coordination to support the implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and dismantling of militias activities, ensuring timely input among mission components (para. 76)	UNOCI has established a coordination meeting with United Nations agencies, partners and donors involved in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Côte d'Ivoire through which all stakeholders exchange information on their respective initiatives to support the process in order to avoid duplication. In addition, UNOCI

	organized, in collaboration with UNDP, a seminar with all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration stakeholders and local authorities to draw lessons learned on the implementation of the Operation's microproject programme
UNOCI should review and strengthen the institutional capacity of the integrated command centre, as necessary, by providing staff and resources for training and mentoring nationally managed operations in order to support the effective implementation of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (para. 77)	UNOCI has established an integrated implementation cell comprising military, police and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration civilian personnel to strengthen the Integrated Command Centre's planning and coordination capacity. The Operation has also hired a consultant to reinforce the Centre's capacity in relation to security sector reform issues and provides technical and logistical support to the Centre to carry out disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/dismantling of militias operations. The police component of the Operation is working on a training programme for the 8,000 security elements that have to be deployed to the field to ensure the security of the elections. The training was started on 17 August 2009 for the first 550 elements
UNOCI should review its support to the national authorities regarding the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/ dismantling of militias programmes and develop a more comprehensive planning framework that includes a realistic timeline and benchmarks (para. 78)	UNOCI adjusts its support according to progress made by the national stakeholders
UNOCI should strengthen the effectiveness of short-range reinsertion efforts for ex-combatants by providing comprehensive information on these programmes, including the purpose, duration and economic benefits, through public information sensitization campaigns (para. 79)	UNOCI has published a brochure, produced a short film and organized caravans and seminars to sensitize beneficiaries, host communities and local authorities on its microproject programme
UNOCI should undertake a needs assessment in implementing the "1,000 microprojects" initiative in order to determine the needs and preferences of potential beneficiaries. This could involve direct consultation with the beneficiaries (para. 80)	UNOCI developed its microproject programme on the basis of the recommendation of a survey on reinsertion opportunities carried out in 2005 by a consultancy agency for the national poverty reduction strategy paper. UNOCI has also established project committees in 11 locations to identify beneficiaries and assess their needs in order to develop specific microprojects. Following the first implementation phase, UNOCI organized a seminar with local authorities, implementing partners, national structures and United Nations agencies to draw lessons learned
UNOCI should strengthen disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/dismantling of militias planning and coordination with development agencies and external partners in order to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of reintegration programmes (para. 81).	UNOCI has established a coordination meeting with United Nations agencies, partners and donors involved in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Côte d'Ivoire through which all stakeholders exchange information on their respective initiatives to support the process in order to avoid duplication. In addition, UNOCI

	has organized, in collaboration with UNDP, a seminar with all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration stakeholders and local authorities to draw lessons learned on the implementation of the Operation's microproject programme
UNOCI should develop an overarching security sector reform framework to integrate planning and coordination for the implementation of a security sector reform programme in Côte d'Ivoire (para. 82)	An overarching security sector reform framework has not been developed, but UNOCI has provided technical expertise to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on the development of a strategic plan for justice system reform, which was included in the matrix for the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy papers for 2009-2013. The strategy focuses on six axes of intervention: improving the functioning of the legal system; improving access to justice; improving the penitentiary system; creating a secure legal environment for commercial activity and economic growth; improving justice for juveniles and women; and building the capacity of justice system professionals, which includes capacity-building of the police academy. Related projects have started to be implemented. The Operation's police component will organize a coordination conference with United Nations agencies, local partners, donors and the diplomatic community to allocate work and identify gaps and future donors
UNOCI should strengthen its coordination with regional missions and also integrate its planning particularly for post-electoral phase for the mission's gradual drawdown and withdrawal (para. 83)	In October 2009, the United Nations country team and UNOCI validated the integrated strategic framework, including its hypotheses, assumptions and risks, as well as the expected accomplishments and main interlinkages, and identified the priorities and results attainable during the electoral period as well as in a medium term of 6 to 18 months once the new State institutions are established in the post-electoral period. The framework will also lay the groundwork for an eventual transition of responsibilities from UNOCI to the country team allowing for drawdown of the Operation, and thus constitutes an intrinsic component of the Operation's exit strategy
UNOCI should undertake a comprehensive security assessment to ensure full compliance with established United Nations security procedures and should take appropriate measures, including training and briefing of staff members; additionally, the Chief Security Adviser should be reinstated as a member of the senior management team (para. 84)	The updated security risk assessment was submitted to the security management team and then to the Department of Safety and Security in November 2009. All security databases have been reviewed, except the integrated security management database, which is still to be completed. A tabletop evacuation exercise is planned for March 2010. All sections are requested to approach the Security Section for customized comprehensive security briefing

Annex I

Definitions

A. Terminology related to proposed changes in human resources

The following terminology has been applied with regard to proposed changes in human resources (see sect. I of the present report).

- **Post establishment**: a new post is proposed to be established when additional resources are necessary and when it is not possible to redeploy resources from other offices or otherwise accommodate specific activities from within existing resources
- **Post reassignment**: an approved post that was intended to cover a certain function is proposed to implement other priority mandated activities unrelated to the original function. While a post reassignment may involve a change of location or office, it does not change the category or level of the post
- **Post redeployment**: an approved post is proposed to be redeployed to cover comparable or related functions in another office
- **Post reclassification**: an approved post is proposed to be reclassified (upgraded or downgraded) when the duties and responsibilities of the post have changed substantially
- **Post abolishment**: an approved post is proposed to be abolished if it is no longer needed to implement the activities for which it was approved or to implement other priority mandated activities within the Mission
- **Post conversion**: three possible options for post conversion are as follows:
  - Conversion of general temporary assistance positions to posts: approved positions financed under general temporary assistance are proposed for conversion to posts if the functions being performed are of a continuing nature
  - Conversion of individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts to national staff posts: taking into account the continuing nature of certain functions, in line with section VIII, paragraph 11, of General Assembly resolution 59/296, individual contractors or individuals on procurement contracts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts
  - Conversion of international staff posts to national staff posts: approved international staff posts are proposed for conversion to national staff posts

B. Terminology related to variance analysis

Section III of the present report indicates the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

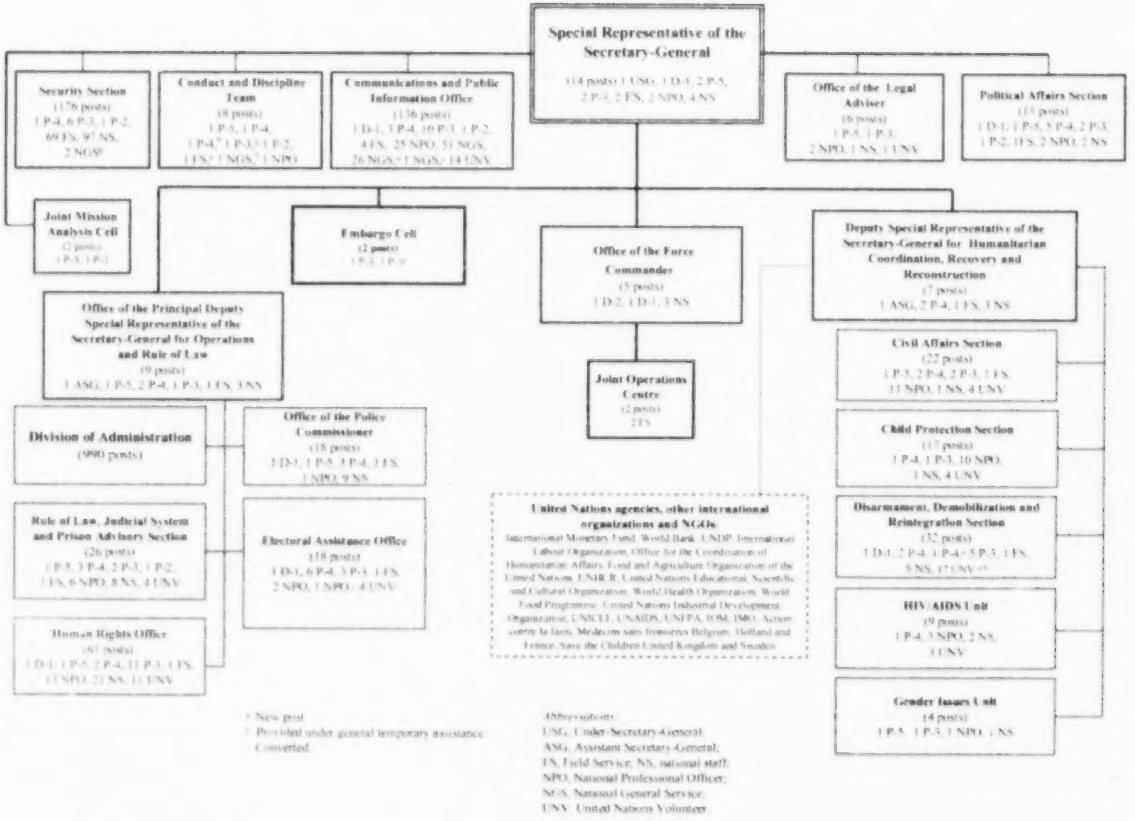
- **Mandate**: variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate

- **External**: variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations
- **Cost parameters**: variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies
- **Management**: variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g., by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g., by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance-related issues (e.g., by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment)

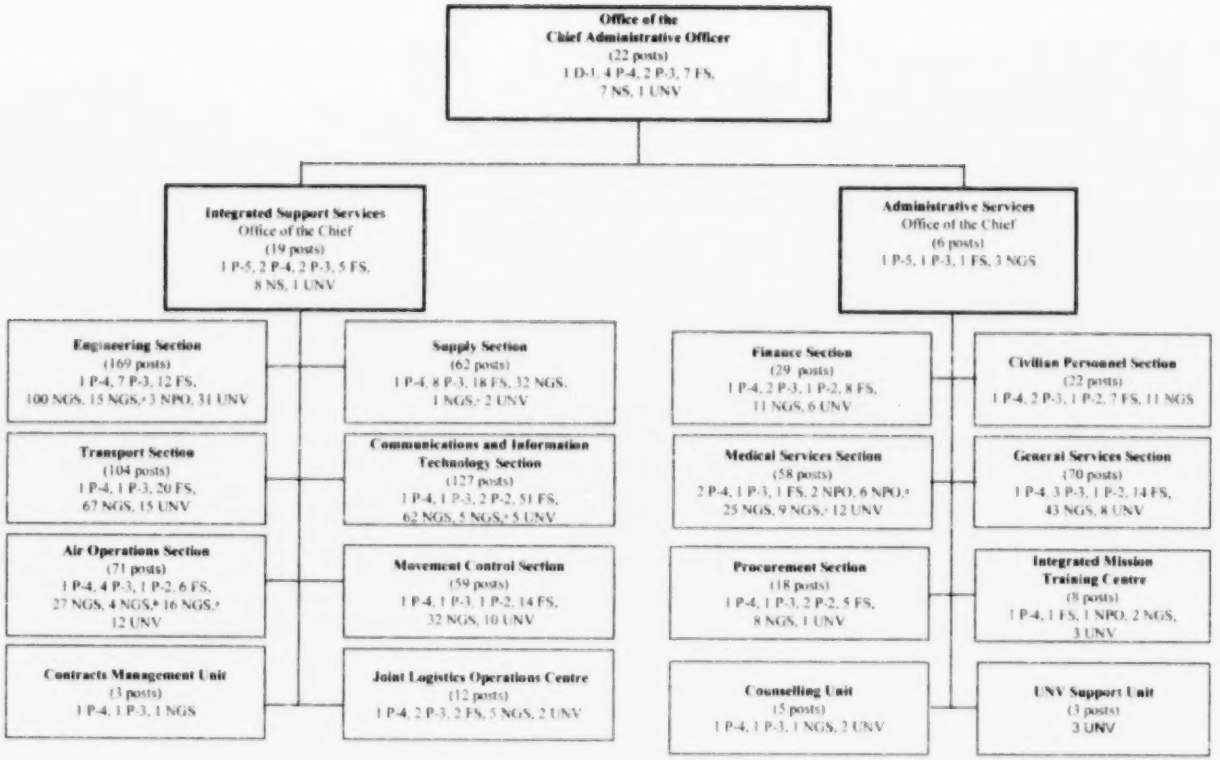
Annex II

Organization charts

A. Substantive offices

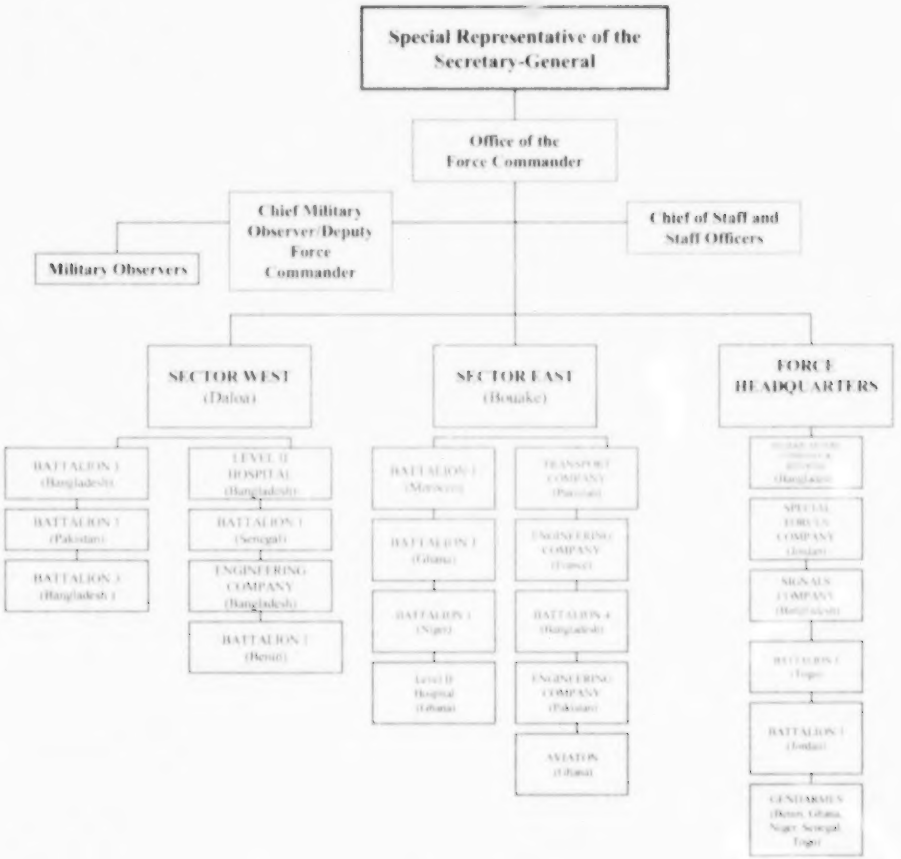

Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(14 posts) 1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-3, 2 FS, 2 NPO, 4 NS
Security Section
(176 posts)
1 P-4, 6 P-3, 1 P-2, 69 FS, 97 NS, 2 NGS[a]
Conduct and Discipline Team
(8 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-4[b], 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS,[c] 1 NGS,[c] 1 NPO
Communications and Public Information Office
(136 posts)
1 D-1, 3 P-4, 10 P-3, 1 P-2, 4 FS, 25 NPO, 51 NGS, 26 NGS,[c] 1 NGS,[c] 14 UNV
Office of the Legal Adviser
(6 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 2 NPO, 1 NS, 1 UNV
Political Affairs Section
(15 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS, 2 NPO, 2 NS
Joint Mission Analysis Cell
(2 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-3
Embargo Cell
(2 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4
Office of the Force Commander
(5 posts)
1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 NS
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Coordination, Recovery and Reconstruction
(7 posts)
1 ASG, 2 P-4, 1 FS, 3 NS
Office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Operations and Rule of Law
(9 posts)
1 ASG, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 3 NS
Joint Operations Centre
(2 posts)
2 FS
Civil Affairs Section
(22 posts)
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 FS, 11 NPO, 1 NS, 4 UNV
Child Protection Section
(17 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 10 NPO, 1 NS, 4 UNV
Division of Administration
(990 posts)
Office of the Police Commissioner
(18 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 3 FS, 1 NPO, 9 NS
Rule of Law, Judicial System and Prison Advisory Section
(26 posts)
1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 FS, 6 NPO, 8 NS, 4 UNV
Electoral Assistance Office
(18 posts)
1 D-1, 6 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 FS, 2 NPO, 1 NPO,[c] 4 UNV
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section
(32 posts)
1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-4,[c] 5 P-3, 1 FS, 5 NS, 17 UNV[c]
Human Rights Office
(67 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 11 P-3, 1 FS, 11 NPO, 21 NS, 11 UNV
HIV/AIDS Unit
(9 posts)
1 P-4, 3 NPO, 2 NS, 3 UNV
Gender Issues Unit
(4 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 NPO, 1 NS
United Nations agencies, other international organizations and NGOs
International Monetary Fund, World Bank, UNDP, International Labour Organization, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNRWA, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, IOM, IMC, Action contre la faim, Médecins sans frontières Belgium, Holland and France, Save the Children United Kingdom and Sweden
[a] New post.
[b] Provided under general temporary assistance.
[c] Converted.
Abbreviations:
USG, Under-Secretary-General;
ASG, Assistant Secretary-General;
FS, Field Service; NS, national staff;
NPO, National Professional Officer;
NGS, National General Service;
UNV, United Nations Volunteer

B. Administrative offices

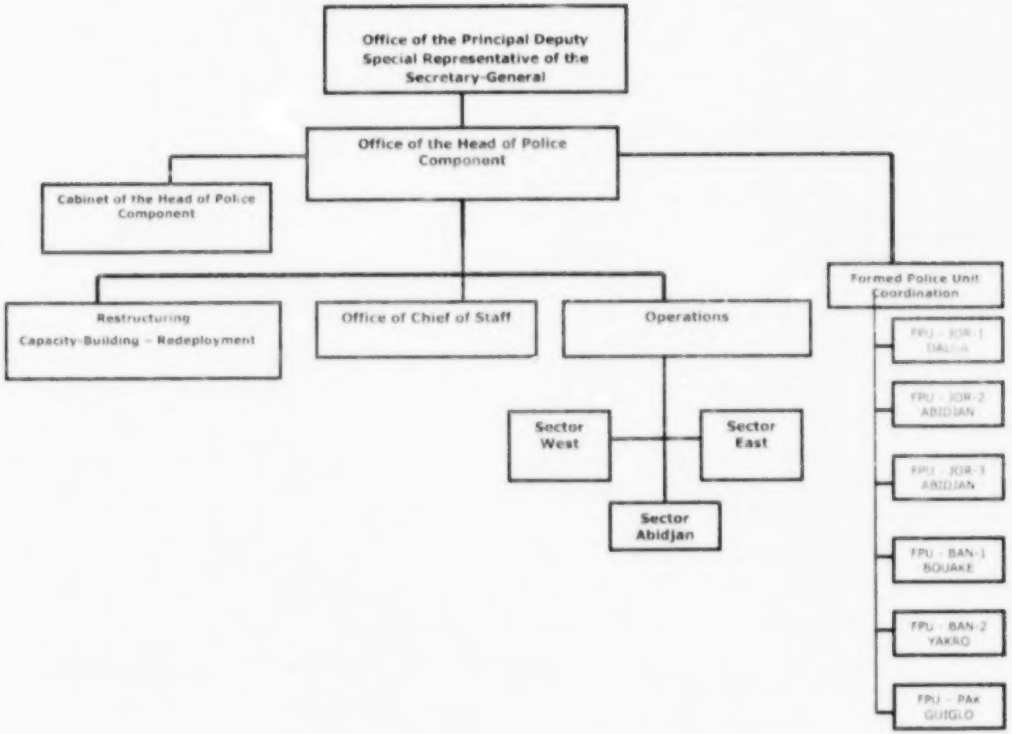

Office of the
Chief Administrative Officer
(22 posts)
1 D-1, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 7 FS,
7 NS, 1 UNV
Integrated Support Services
Office of the Chief
(19 posts)
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 5 FS,
8 NS, 1 UNV
Administrative Services
Office of the Chief
(6 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 3 NGS
Engineering Section
(169 posts)
1 P-4, 7 P-3, 12 FS,
100 NGS, 15 NGS,a 3 NPO, 31 UNV
Supply Section
(62 posts)
1 P-4, 8 P-3, 18 FS, 32 NGS,
1 NGS,c 2 UNV
Transport Section
(104 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 20 FS,
67 NGS, 15 UNV
Communications and Information
Technology Section
(127 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2, 51 FS,
62 NGS, 5 NGS,a 5 UNV
Air Operations Section
(71 posts)
1 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 6 FS,
27 NGS, 4 NGS,a 16 NGS,a
12 UNV
Movement Control Section
(59 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 14 FS,
32 NGS, 10 UNV
Contracts Management Unit
(3 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 NGS
Joint Logistics Operations Centre
(12 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 FS, 5 NGS, 2 UNV
Finance Section
(29 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 8 FS,
11 NGS, 6 UNV
Civilian Personnel Section
(22 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 7 FS, 11 NGS
Medical Services Section
(58 posts)
2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 FS, 2 NPO, 6 NPO,a
25 NGS, 9 NGS,c 12 UNV
General Services Section
(70 posts)
1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 14 FS,
43 NGS, 8 UNV
Procurement Section
(18 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2, 5 FS,
8 NGS, 1 UNV
Integrated Mission
Training Centre
(8 posts)
1 P-4, 1 FS, 1 NPO, 2 NGS,
3 UNV
Counselling Unit
(5 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 NGS, 2 UNV
UNV Support Unit
(3 posts)
3 UNV

a New post.
b Provided under general temporary assistance.
c Converted.

C. Military component



D. Police component


Office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Office of the Head of Police Component
Cabinet of the Head of Police Component
Restructuring Capacity-Building – Redeployment
Office of Chief of Staff
Operations
Sector West
Sector East
Sector Abidjan
Formed Police Unit Coordination
FPU - JOR-1 DALOA
FPU - JOR-2 ABIDJAN
FPU - JOR-3 ABIDJAN
FPU - BAN-1 BOUAKE
FPU - BAN-2 YAKRO
FPU - PAK GUIGLO

Annex III

Information on funding provisions and activities of United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead partners, mechanism*
1. Peace consolidation and protection of human rights	1.1. Individuals recover the *usus* of their property or are compensated	• Property laws and land tenure applicable laws are published and are known • Establishment of local committees for the purpose of transferring to the legitimate owners their property • Institutional capacities of national and local authorities in terms of property conflict resolution and restitution of property are reinforced	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War, Ministry of Reconstruction and Reinsertion NGOs: CARE, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Ivorian Human Rights League (LIDHO), Ivorian Movement for Human Rights (MIDH)
	1.2. Individuals residing in the country enjoy fully their rights and duties	• Applicable laws to identification- and nationality-related matters are known • Individuals without legally binding documents enjoy legal assistance • Civil registries are re-established and modernized • Individuals without any identity papers are estimated • Every birth is duly registered	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War, Ministry of Planning and Development NGOs: Network of African Women Ministers and Parliamentarians, NRC, Comunità di Sant'Egidio UNOCI: civil affairs
	1.3. Local communities affected by the conflict are living and working together	• Local communities are involved in construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure • Culture and education for peace are strengthened • Mechanism for monitoring and protection of human rights is put in place and operational • Local peace/protection committees are strengthened	Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Reconstruction and Reinsertion, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of National Education, National Programme of Reintegration and Community Rehabilitation (PNRRC), National Steering Committee for the Redeployment of the Administration (CNPRA) NGOs: Afrique Secours et Assistance, Association de Soutien à l'Auto-promotion Sanitaire, Caritas, Mutuelle pour le développement, la santé et la sécurité alimentaire, International Rescue Committee, NRC, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Search for Common Ground, CARE International, Save the Children-United Kingdom, Save the Children-Sweden, Solidarités
	1.4. Freedom of movement of people and goods in the country	• Local communities are sensitized against the illicit use of weapons • Monitoring of human rights is effective • Local communities and defence forces are sensitized on human rights	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Coordination de la politique nationale sur les armes légères

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead, partners, mechanism*
		• Republican principles and international standards are known to the army	UNOCI: rule of law and United Nations police
2. Governance	2.1. Ivorian administration is more effective, transparent and accountable	• Capacity-building of State authorities is strengthened (prospective, planning and control) • Capacity-building in terms of planning and public policy monitoring and evaluation are strengthened	Office of the President (Inspection générale d'Etat), Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Civil Service NGOs: community-based organizations, civil society organizations, consumer association, LIDHO, MIDH
	2.2. Electoral processes are inclusive and democratic	• Capacity-building in terms of management of electoral processes in accordance with international standards is strengthened • Capacity-building in terms of the participation of media and population to the democratic process is strengthened	Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Reconstruction and Reinsertion, Ministry of Communication, National Statistical Institute, National Identification Supervisory Commission, Economic and Social Council, Fonds pour le développement de la formation professionnelle, political parties, media UNOCI: Electoral Assistance Division, Gender Adviser, Public Information Office
	2.3. Democratic institutions (executive, legislative and judicial) are protecting fundamental rights	• Institutional framework applicable in connection with protection, security and promotion of human rights in accordance with international standards • Effective and efficient functioning of the Judiciary in the country • Mechanisms are in place to ensure an independent functioning of the justice and security systems • Legal framework applicable to justice and security are amended so as to incorporate the applicable international standards in terms of protection of human rights • Civil society organizations in general and human rights organizations in particular are strengthened in terms of capacity-building • Conditions for detainees are enhanced	Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Parliament NGOs: LIDHO, MIDH, Forum ivoirien de la securité, local communities, Observatoire pour la liberté de la presse, de l'ethique et de la déontologie UNOCI: rule of law, United Nations police, child protection

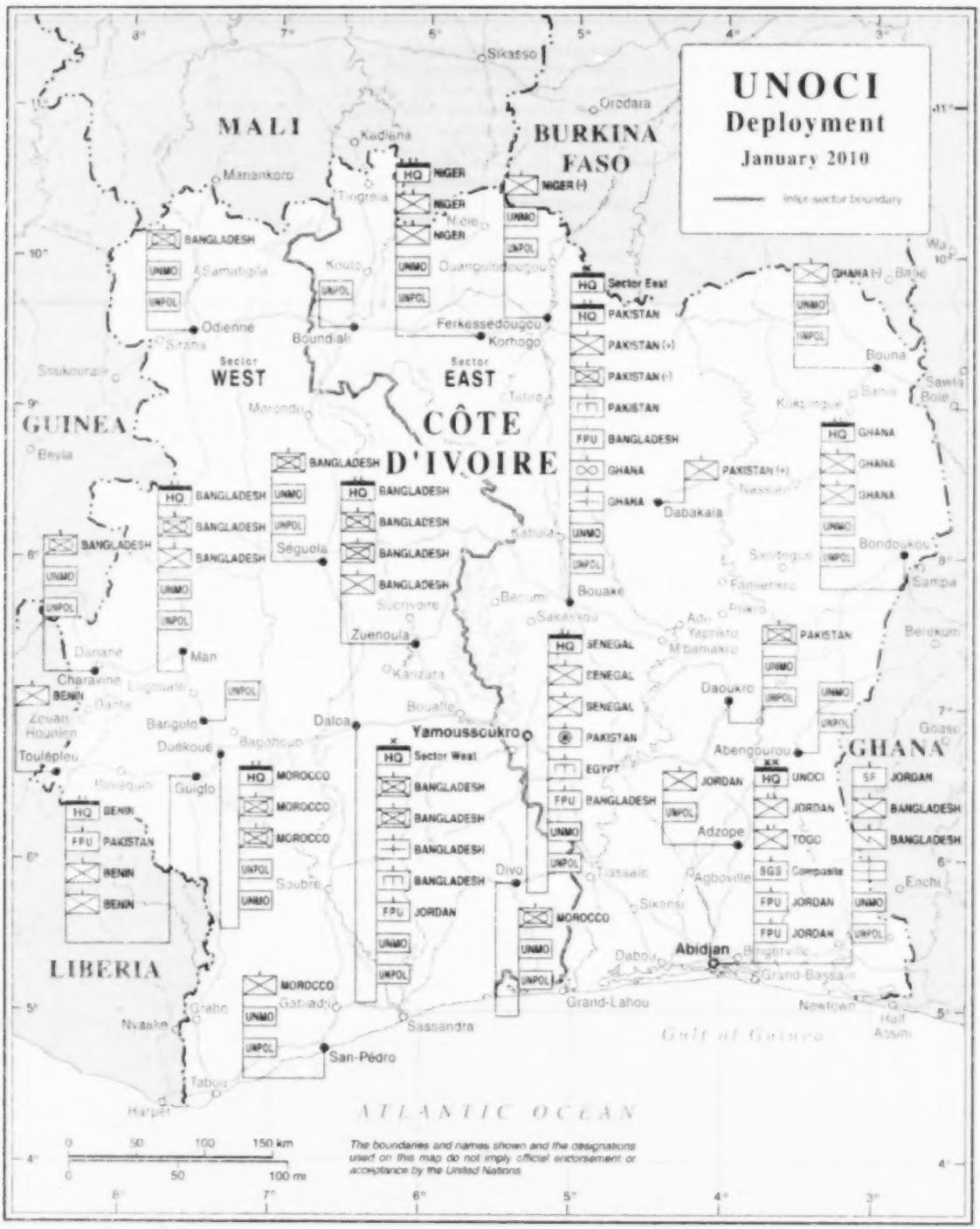
Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead, partners, mechanism*
	2.4. Decentralization and local development are effective	• Applicable legislation in terms of transfer of powers (from central authorities to local authorities) is enacted • Strengthening of capacity-building of local authorities • Financing mechanisms are put in place to ensure implementation of transfer of powers from central to local level • Inclusive participation of local communities to local decision-making processes • Civil society organizations are strengthened to allow their involvement at the local development process • Strengthening of media so as to allow more accountable communication	Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Communication, local authorities, Fund for Professional Development and Training, Sécretariat national à la gouvernance et au renforcement des capacités NGOs: local human rights NGOs UNOCI: Public Information Office
	2.5. Gender balance and basic rights for women are duly taken into consideration at policy and programme levels	• Institutional frameworks and national policies take duly into consideration the gender aspect at the national and local levels • Better autonomy and decision-making by women is enhanced • National responses vis-à-vis gender-based violence is strengthened	Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Civil Service, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, local authorities NGOs: gender, local community-related UNOCI: gender
3. Basic social services	3.1. Equitable access of girls and boys to basic education is enhanced and the number of children having received primary education is increased	• Increase of the educational offering of preschools and primary schools • Number of children having access to food in school is increased • Implementation of the national education plan for girls • Communities are sensitized to children's rights to education • Promotion of women's literacy • Public funding so as to ensure free education • Capacity-building in terms of basic education staff is strengthened • Strengthening of informal education of teenagers • Pedagogical and material conditions are enhanced • Scholarly environment adapted to children	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, local authorities, local communities, NGOs

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead, partners, mechanism*
		• Sanitary conditions for children are strengthened	
	3.2. Supply of and demand for health care is strengthened	• Access of pregnant women, nursing women and children under 5 years of age is strengthened • Offer and quality of immunization services are strengthened • Quality of policy documents and directives applicable to sanitary services is strengthened • Sanitary districts in central/north-west areas are strengthened • Sanitary structures are rehabilitated • Management of medicinal products and inputs is enhanced • Community habilitation • Health-care system of universal health insurance is reframed • Epidemiologic surveillance system is strengthened • Prevalent diseases are duly taken care of • Preparedness capacities towards humanitarian emergency responses are strengthened • National capacities of the national nutrition programme are strengthened • Integrated services relating to reproductive and sexual health are strengthened • Legal framework application to the national programme of health and reproduction is strengthened • Supply of and demand for services in terms of integrated services in the area of reproductive and sexual health for teenagers and youngsters are strengthened	Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Planning and Development, local authorities, training institutions, NGOs
	3.3. Provision of services and global HIV/AIDS response is strengthened	• Coordination and fund-raising mechanisms for national response is strengthened • Capacity-building in terms of monitoring and evaluation of governmental structures is strengthened • Strategic national programme against AIDS 2011-2015 • Preventive services are accessible to women, youngsters and other vulnerable groups	Ministry on fight against HIV/AIDS, Ministry of Youth, NGOs

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead partners, mechanism*
		• People infected and affected by HIV/AIDS benefit from a global health system	
		• Protection strategy for the rights of HIV/AIDS-affected persons is strengthened	
		• Capacity-building in relation to response to humanitarian emergencies is strengthened	
	3.4 Equitable access by the population, in particular women and children, to water, sanitation and hygiene and energy services	• Access to drinkable water is strengthened	Ministry of Economic Infrastructures, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Cities and Urban Health Côte d'Ivoire water distribution company (SODECI), private businesses, local authorities, NGOs
		• Provision of and servicing of sanitation infrastructure is strengthened	
		• Provision of energy services is strengthened	
		• Technical and equipment capacity of local partners is strengthened	
		• Best practices in terms of hygiene are made accessible to the population	
		• Institutional and legal frameworks applicable to water, sanitation and hygiene are amended	
	3.5. Protection of vulnerable groups (women and children) is strengthened against all kinds of abuse, exploitation and violence	• Sensitization of population against the risks of abuse, exploitation and violence	Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights NGOs: national and international
		• Victims of such abuse, exploitation and violence are taken care of	
		• Amendment of the applicable legal framework to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups, victims of abuse, exploitation and violation	
4. Economic recovery and food security	4.1. Capacity of central and local authorities in terms of economic governance, development and policies is strengthened	• Management of public resources is strengthened	Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry and Promotion of the Private Sector, Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
		• National and local capacities for the formulation of a reduction of poverty and growth policies are strengthened	
		• Institutional framework in support of the budgeting process is sensitized to gender-related matters	
		• Strategic partnerships are strengthened	
		• National capacity in terms of the collection, analysis and release of appropriate data is strengthened	
		• National programme for food security	
		• Enhanced knowledge of the impact of HIV/AIDS in rural areas	
		• National capacities in terms of policy and strategy applicable to food security are strengthened	

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead, partners, mechanism*
		• Early warning mechanisms for food crisis are put in place	
	4.2. Activities from the private sector are re-energized for the purpose of economic recovery	• Industrial policy (short to medium term) based on the transformation process of existing resources is implemented • Capacity of regulatory institutions is strengthened • Capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises is strengthened • Better knowledge of the impact of AIDS on the private sector	Ministry of Animal Production and Fish Resources, NGOs, civil society organizations
	4.3. Job creation mechanisms in favour of youth, women, internally displaced persons and communities are put in place	• Rural development strategy towards youth and women • Vulnerable groups are better trained • Local communities and vulnerable groups have better access to financial services • Entrepreneurial activities and income-generating activities for youth, women and vulnerable groups are created	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War, NGOs, civil society organizations
	4.4. Vulnerable households have access to good-quality food	• Access to seeds • Mitigation of crops losses • Apprenticeship of food transformation, income-generating activities	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War
5. Environment	5.1. Policies, mechanisms and legal frameworks are in line with sustainable management of the environment	• Technical capacities of national institutions are strengthened • Central and local authorities are duly sensitized to the importance of the environmental issue • Technical and operational capacities of national institutions are strengthened	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forestry, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Cities and Public Health, Ministry of Animal Production and Fish Resources, Chamber of Commerce and Industry, NGOs, civil society organizations
	5.2. Participation and inclusiveness of civil society to contribute to sustainable management of the environment	• Public-private partnerships are strengthened • Mechanisms in terms of community management of the environment are put in place • Local population is sensitized and their capacity is strengthened for the protection and sustainable management of the environment • Income-generating activities are put in place for better protection of classified forests	

Priorities	*Outcomes*	*Outputs*	*Lead, partners, mechanisms*
	5.3. Biotechnology, climate change and natural and technological disaster are more understandable by the Government	• Establishment of appropriate evaluation mechanisms of risks associated to biotechnology, climate change and natural and technological disaster are put in place • Planning documents and risk mitigation documentation are drafted and operational • Early warning and national contingency plans are established • Sensitization of the population	



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